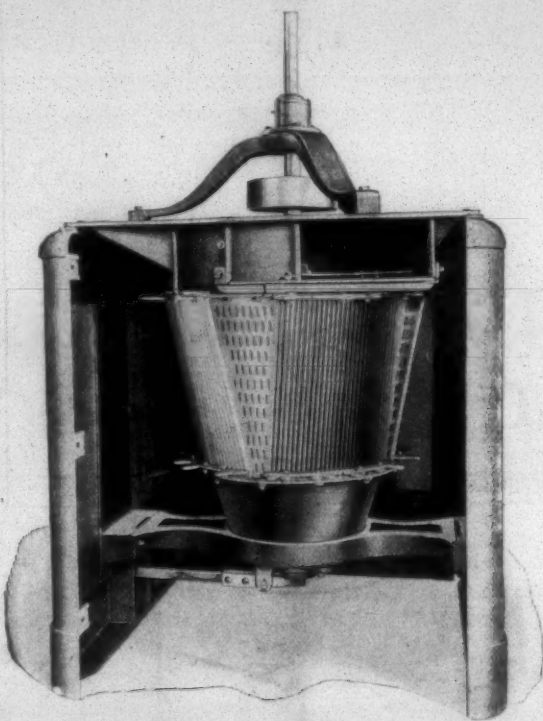


SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XXIV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1922

NUMBER 12



(Patent Applied For)

SACO - LOWELL

*The New Adjustable Grid Bars for Vertical Openers
improve both the quantity and quality of cleaning.*

Positive, Fool Proof adjustment of the opening between the bars. With these bars you can adjust according to the grade of your cotton. The new bars are capable of as small an opening adjustment as the perforated screen and also one several times larger.

These Bars are furnished without extra charge on New Vertical Openers.

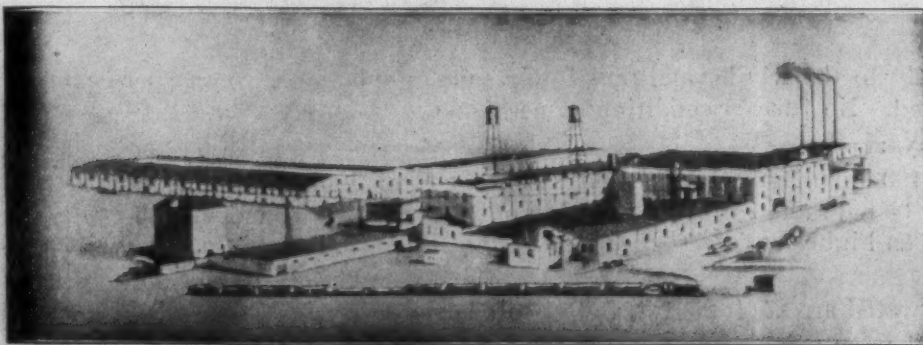
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Executive Office
Boston, Mass.

Rogers W. Davis, Sou. Agt.
Charlotte, N. C.

Branch Southern Office
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VICTOR MILL STARCH – The Weaver's Friend



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Charlotte Manufacturing Co.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

*Yarn Conditioned to any Per Cent of Moisture
at Practically no Cost*

The JOHNSON Yarn Conditioner

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"The numbers of yarn that we have tested are 24/1, 26/1 and 30/1 soft hosiery yarn.

"We will not hesitate to recommend your machines to anyone for conditioning yarn."

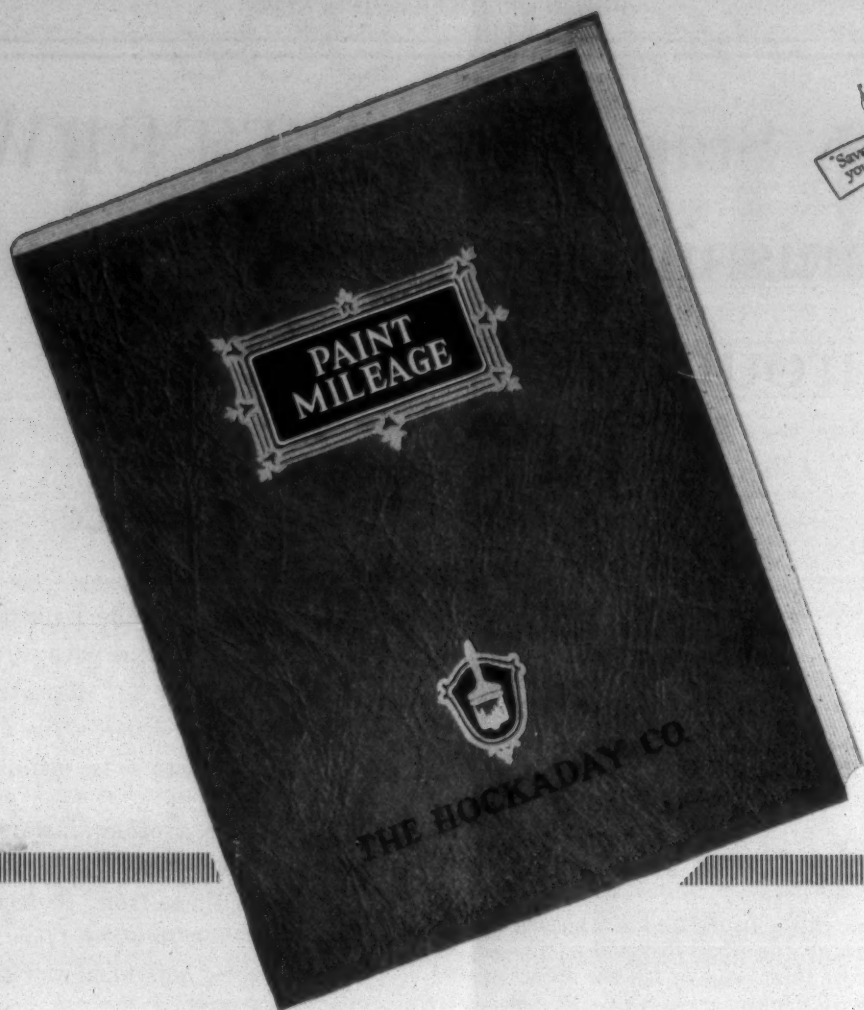
Visit our space at The Greenville Textile Exposition, Greenville, S. C., October 19th to 25th, and let us demonstrate this wonderful new invention.

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From the Standard BUTTERWORTH Line, a Finishing machine of any kind can be built around YOUR product

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We'll be glad to send requested literature.

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.

Established 1820
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

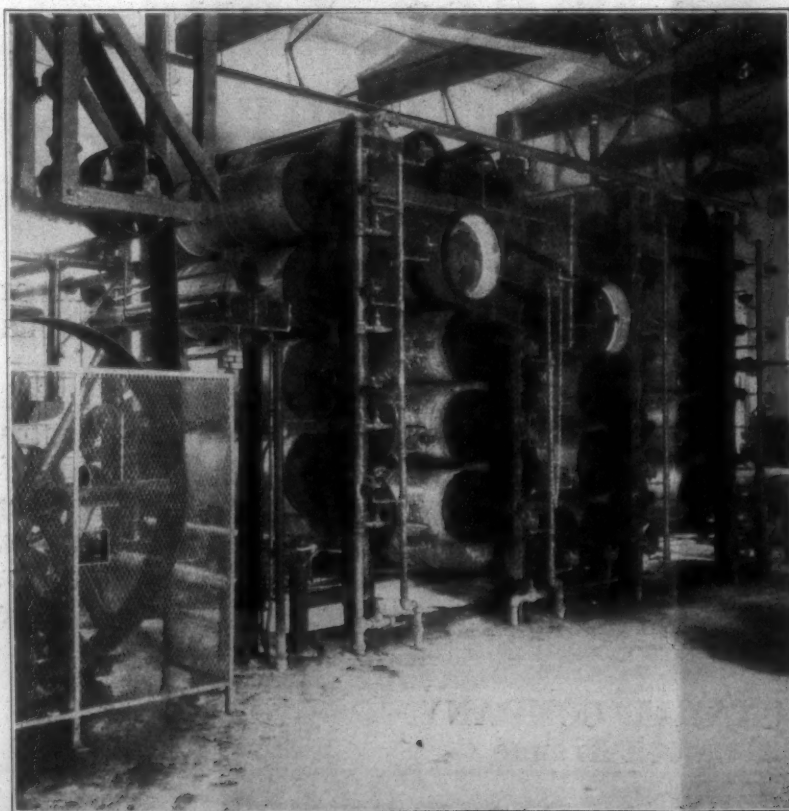
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. XXIV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1922

NUMBER 12

Why Europe Consumes Less Cotton

The following article is a report made to the National Council of Cotton Manufacturers by Edward T. Pickard, Chief of the Textile Division of the U. S. Department of Commerce, who made an exhaustive study of textile and business conditions in European countries.

With the co-operation and support of the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers, I started the middle of July on a trip to the important political and textile-industry centers of Europe. It is hardly necessary to say that the enterprise carried with it the cordial indorsement of the officials of the Department of Commerce. Between the date of departure and my return to Washington, October 6, I visited such centers as Manchester, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris, Lille, Strassbourg, Mulhouse, Winterthur, Zurich, Milan, Rome, Vienna, Warsaw, Lodz, Berlin, Bremen, The Hague, Rotterdam, Brussels and Ghent, just to mention some. F. R. Masters, Jr., of the Textile Division in Washington, accompanied me to assist in the surveys made. I therefore take pleasure in submitting the following summary of my observations:

The objects of my visit were manifold, but there were two outstanding reasons:

1. To interview the commercial attaches, trade commissioners and other representatives of the Department of Commerce located in the commercial and political capitals of Europe and to bring to them a better understanding of the present temper of our industry at home, and to advise with them concerning the informational necessities of our merchants and manufacturers interested in foreign trade and world situations.

A knowledge of our representatives' own resources and fields of operation was also of vital importance to Washington headquarters. As the journey progressed new friendships were established and the difficulties under which these men labored were more fully appreciated. Important commercial contracts were made and arrangements consummated by which co-operation with our field representatives will be much more effective and beneficial to our industry. Many of the consular representatives of the State Department, who also undertake commercial investigations and duties for the benefit of the industry in this

country, were visited for the same purpose.

2. As Europe consumes considerable quantities of American cotton, manufactured into cloth and textile commodities which find their way into the consuming markets of the world, a hasty survey of conditions in the industry was also undertaken in the various countries. No attempt was made to visit many of the mills with a view to observing technical conditions and operations but rather it was felt to be more desirable to interview leaders in the industry whose opinion we valued.

Recognizing that the question of industrial prosperity goes much deeper than so-called mill takings, we felt it advisable to study into such important influences as economic and political conditions, banking and foreign exchange, shipping, labor and other phases pertinent to the producing and consuming power of peoples. In the fruition of this purpose we had the advantage of conversation with ministers of commerce and other Government officials, many of the most prominent American and European bankers, officers of chambers of commerce, directors of industrial and economic research bureaus, heads of all the important textile associations, importers and exporters, manufacturers and millworkers.

Having gone with an open mind and without most of the delusions of this summer's invading army of self-appointed economic diagnosticians, we come back with some little understanding and a few definite opinions of the situations with which the various countries are confronted, but without any composite prescriptions for anaemic conditions which we found prevalent in some places.

In the first place it should be distinctly understood that from an industrial viewpoint Europe cannot be considered as a whole. Conditions in the several countries vary, and in many instances differ widely. As an illustration, it appears that those countries whose currency commands the highest value internally and externally are as a group in a poor industrial and economic state, while those whose currency has materially depreciated have an apparent air of industry.

When we come to a review of conditions in England, we first encounter an air of professional pessimism, which at this time, however, seems to be grounded in fundamental causes. It is said that spinners

are selling at a loss on the theory that the losses are less than by closing down wholly or partly. My first impression was that their calculated losses were on the basis of present cotton levels, but investigation convinced me that most of the low-priced cotton acquired in preceding months had already gone into work. Weavers are in a slightly less disorganized state, but are, nevertheless, experiencing trying times. They, of course, can acquire their yarns as needed and do not have to undertake long-time commitments, as many of the spinners do. The recent holocaust in the Near East, the third largest market, and the conspicuously lower takings of India and the Far East have been of serious consequence to the textile trade. Organized part time by mills working American cotton in Lancashire is a further reflection of this state.

Since between 75 and 80 per cent of all she produced is available for export, happenings of world interest naturally concern the British most profoundly. It is interesting to note that in the minds of Manchester manufacturers and merchants the condition of the American cotton crop, its estimated yield, and even the price were subjects subsidiary to those conditions of broad political significance, such as reparations, unbalanced European budgets, and the violent fluctuations in exchange. The current of popular sentiment is for a prompt settlement on a reasonable basis of these vexing questions affecting the economic stability of Europe.

Domestically, Great Britain has much to be concerned about. Unemployment is assuming alarming proportions and the "out of work" doles from the public treasury, or, in other words, from the employed tax-payer, merely temporizes the condition and provides no incentive for labor to accept employment in other and probably less remunerative fields. As a close index of the buying capacity of the people, it was pointed out that for the first time the British postal savings will show monthly withdrawals exceeding deposits. Furthermore, an analysis of the share market shows the gradual but steady liquidation of extremely small blocks of stock by the holder, who, rather than dispense with certain services or conveniences which he has come to regard as indispensable, will realize on a few shares now and then in

order to carry along. His hope is that better times will come before his entire surplus is exhausted, but many merchants and economists with whom I discussed the subject in London were of the opinion that the bottom of the pit had not yet been reached.

France, on the other hand with her unbalanced budgets, large intangible expenses and falling exchange, has practically no unemployment, and her textile mills are occupied almost to capacity. The acquisition of 2,000,000 spindles in Alsace, however, and the falling off of the German market because of inability to purchase Alsatian yarns with valueless marks do not add to the security of her present position. Her exports are steady but small and her mills are in a good financial position, finding it unnecessary to call on the banks for assistance except, of course, in the matter of their cotton commitments.

Italy's position is somewhat similar to that of France, her mills making fair profits and running satisfactorily as to time and product, although the Near East crisis is bound to affect her to a considerable extent. Switzerland and Holland are not operating so securely. Switzerland, who uses quantities of fine-count yarns for the manufacture of delicate cloths, embroideries, etc., has experienced a material decline in the demand for these products, thus severely affecting textile industrial conditions there. Holland, however, has a fairly steady outlet in her tropical colonies and in the home market, but imports even by week-end visitors over the border to Germany are in the aggregate sufficient to materially affect local industries.

Austria and Czechoslovakia.

The partition of the textile industry between Czechoslovakia and Austria has entailed grave consequences. Production as between spinners and weavers in the two countries is unbalanced, and customs barriers preclude an immediate solution. The alarming economic and financial condition of Austria has called for drastic administrative regulations, which have in many cases worked out seriously for the industry. Not alone have manufacturers found difficulty in buying cotton but new regulations have made it most difficult to purchase foreign exchange to cover their obligations. Czechoslovakia, although having potential basic resources, is indus-

trially in a sad plight. The value of her currency has improved beyond the capacity of her neighbors and other consumers to purchase, and as a consequence her products do not find consuming markets. It is said that textile mills are working only two or three days a week and that her export markets have practically disappeared.

The textile industry in Poland is outstanding. Although in recent weeks demand has fallen off somewhat, she still has many of her mills working two and three shifts per day, so that on the whole her spindle hours compare well with pre-war figures. The management of her textile plants is in the hands of experienced administrators, and the fact that approximately 40 per cent of her production is exported seems to assure a better position to her industry than that of most of the other Central European districts.

Belgium has materially improved over a year ago, but is again experiencing difficulties in some sections. Her takings of American cotton are declining, while lower grades from India, Egypt and South America are substituted. Many of the skilled Belgian operators have found employment in the textile mills of Northern France, where they believe opportunities and wages are somewhat better.

Great interest has been aroused in German industry and production. The steadily cheapening German mark would appear to give the outside buyer increasing bargains in most kinds of merchandise, but when we examine into the real facts of the case we find an instability and insecurity that, to the casual observer, might appear alarming from the viewpoint of competition with our own products in the United States and in foreign markets. However, aside from such specialties as toys, novelties and small metal ware, the materials and labor for which are supplied wholly in Germany, I believe that she will not be a serious competitor in export markets for years to come. My conclusions are based, among other things, on the following outstanding facts: First, constantly depreciating value of the mark reduces her purchasing capital to fractional proportions, and fluctuating exchanges make it most difficult to acquire raw materials from abroad at a firm price. Second, they are unable to quote fixed prices and deliveries on goods which are available for foreign sale. This is partly caused by uncertain and compounded monthly wage increases, totaling as high as 200 or 300 per cent within three months; also by the above mentioned difficulty in securing cotton. Third, bargains at ridiculous prices on staple and desirable products are no longer possible since export prices are now fixed by semi-official organizations at slightly below current competing values. Fourth, quality and workmanship continue to be in favor, so that any advantage in price likely inferior quality of the merchandise. Fifth, Germany cannot on any secure basis offer extended terms of credit facilities.

It will thus be seen that the risks of acquiring German products for export shipment are so much great-

er than sound, conservative merchants desire to undertake that the business is likely to be shifted to more reliable sources.

There is, however, the situation that German capital, often combined with outside resources, is being incorporated in neutral border States. With such funds, raw materials are acquired and shipped into Germany to be manufactured by the relatively cheap German labor. The fruits of such employment do not accrue permanently to the benefit of Germany, since the goods are shipped out for the foreign account and then distributed abroad. Capital thus continues to be available for reinvestment of raw materials, and, since from the German point of view it has the advantage of keeping funds out of Germany, no successful measures have been adopted as yet for the contravening of this system.

As we traveled from one country to another, one of the strongest impressions gathered was that Europe as a whole will for many years consume American cotton at considerable below pre-war levels. If I were to fix an average I would say that it might rest somewhere between 70 and 80 per cent. This opinion is based upon these outstanding facts, which can be supplemented by others if necessary:

1. Post-armistice conditions of prosperity and high wages have developed tendencies among European consumers to wear somewhat finer and more tasteful articles of clothing. This is manifested in the demand for finer grades of silk and artificial-silk hosiery and the better qualities of outerwear. They are no longer satisfied with old, coarse, conservative qualities, but continue to acquire the delicate, sheer grades. Even under economic pressure the consumer prefers to sacrifice shelter, food and other things to his personal appearance. For these reasons mills throughout Europe are, generally speaking, spinning and weaving finer counts.

2. The independence of labor and a uniform eight-hour day throughout Europe, as compared with ten and eleven hours pre-war, are, of course, correspondingly reducing consumption.

3. Machinery for some time to come will not be restored to pre-war capacity and productivity. Much of the equipment now in operation is old.

4. Increased taxation and diminished purchasing power of the people will further tend to reduce consumption, while customs barriers and nationalistic tendencies will also be a material factor.

Summarizing, it is interesting to note that there is a uniform tendency in most of the continental countries to quote for export on a dollar sterling or Swiss franc basis. In Poland, for instance, actual sales are being made to domestic consumers and the itinerant peddler, who markets the cloth in Russia and the Balkans, in actual dollars. Also in other countries, if the transaction is reasonably sizable, the basis of the business is dollars. Many mills find it more expedient to close down than to continue production for stock Credits and terms have narrowed considerably, and in many of the

most prosperous sections of the continent textile transactions are wholly on a cash basis.

I have deemed it advisable not to dissertate in detail on each country, but rather in this paper to touch some of the "high spots" and to trace the more interesting phases and complexities. As a supplement to this report, however, I have had prepared more detailed accounts of textile conditions in each of the countries visited, and these will be available through the press or upon request to the Textile Division, Department of Commerce, Pennsylvania avenue and Nineteenth street, Washington. These supplementary expositions will be concise but meaty and will paint a more intimate picture of the local textile situation in each country. Ever changing conditions must be borne in mind, but every effort has been made to have them timely and up to date. It will be a pleasure at all times to confer in person or by correspondence concerning any phase of our investigations.

the Department of Commerce is ar- Textile Import Larger.

Washington.—Imports of manufacturers of cotton and silk in the first 21 days of September, the last day in which duties were assessed under the old tariff act, exceeded the imports of these commodities during the entire month of August, while the figures for the 21 days indicate that with the remaining nine days added imports of manufactured silk and wool made an increase over the previous month.

Due to the many changes in classifications necessitated by the McCumber-Fordney tariff act, which became effective on September 22, bitrarily considering the first 21 days as the month of September, carrying the remaining nine days over into October. Thus the true story of the September imports will probably never become publicly known.

Unmanufactured wool shipped into the United States during this period totaled 27,891,552 pounds and was valued at \$6,787,632. While this is less than the 34,472,469 pounds, valued at \$10,271,025, in the previous month, it is believed that the latter figures would have been exceeded if the entire month had been included. In September, 1921, some 14,592,459 pounds at a value of \$1,572,328 were imported.

The Department of Commerce divides the raw wool into three classifications—carpets, combing and clothing wool. In the first classification an increase occurred, 15,169,350 pounds, valued at \$2,966,177, being imported, as compared with 12,132,490 pounds, valued at \$2,272,816, in the previous month, and 14,135,380 pounds valued at \$1,496,051, in the corresponding month of last year. Combing wool was the only classification showing a drop, only 8,804,978 pounds, at a value of \$2,873,971 being brought in, while in August, the imports totaled 19,063,316 pounds, valued at \$7,030,159. However, in September, 1921, only 24,114 pounds were imported. Clothing wool registered a small gain, totaling 3,349,632 pounds, at a value of \$779,071. In August only 2,398,763

pounds were imported, and in September, 1921, only 293,857 pounds.

Unmanufactured silk was imported to the extent of \$27,091,941. This compares with \$39,919,044 in August and \$25,516,482 in September, 1921. Only \$245,236 of waste was shipped in, the rest being new silk.

Manufactured silk, however, increased, totaling \$3,377,194, as compared with \$3,238,168 in the previous month. In September, last year, \$4,067,743 was imported.

More cotton cloth was shipped in during the 21 days than in either the previous month or the corresponding month, 9,841,043 square yards, at a value of \$2,522,256, being imported. The cotton imports are shown in the following table, the last three figures being eliminated:

	Sept., 1922 (1st to 21st only).	Sept., 1921.	Aug., 1922.
Total manufactures			
of cotton	\$6,582	\$6,496	\$6,166
Total cotton cloths	2,522	2,338	2,192
Unbleached	657	249	669
Bleached	301	452	323
Dyed in piece	873	1,011	609
Printed	443	237	304
Other colored	245	387	284
Total unmanufactured cotton	749	526	1,946

Wool Consumption Higher.

Washington.—The total quantity of wool entering into manufacture in the United States during September, as reported to the Department of Commerce from 610 manufacturers, was 46,777,247 pounds, as compared with 49,128,051 pounds in August and 42,426,000 pounds in September, 1921.

The consumption included 37,528,788 pounds of wool reported as in the grease, 7,365,818 pounds of scoured wool and 1,882,641 pounds of pulled wool. Reduced to a grease equivalent these quantities would amount to 54,770,612 pounds. The grease equivalent for August was 57,339,994 pounds and for September of last year 49,824,000.

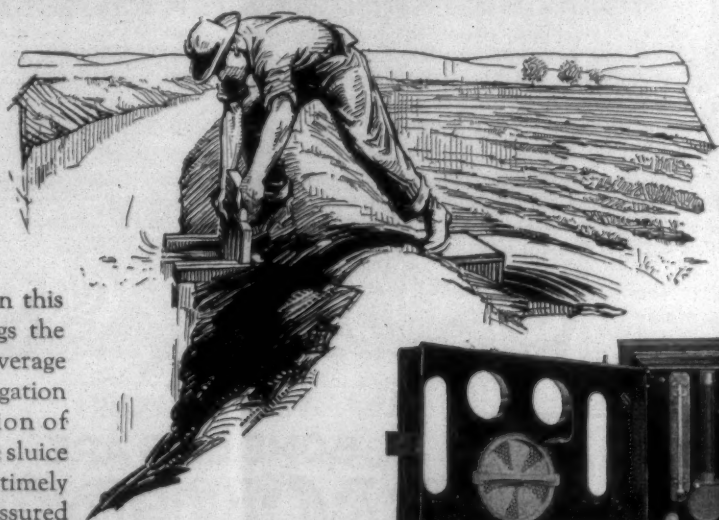
The figures do not include data for the American Woolen company, Faulkner & Colony Manufacturing company, N. H. Field Manufacturing company, Louisville Woolen company, Ottaquechee Woolen company, or Sheble & Kemp, although it is believed that the other companies in the United States are contained. The comparative figures include the same companies.

Classified according to grade, the total included 9,279,521 pounds of fine wool, 6,639,251 pounds of 1-2 blood, 8,163,632 of 3-8 blood, 9,898,695 pounds of 1-4 blood, 1,854,348 pounds of low or Lincoln, and 41,271,800 pounds of carpet wool.

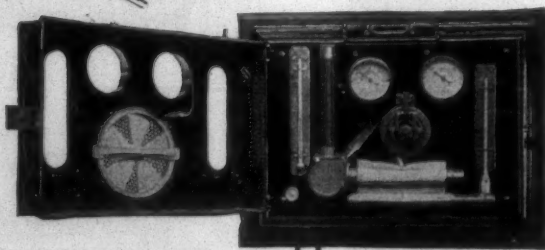
Of the total quantity of wool used by manufacturers during the month, 27,423,317 pounds, or 58.6 per cent, was domestic wool and 19,353,930 pounds or 41.4 per cent, was foreign wool. The carpet wool was all of foreign origin, while 87.6 per cent of the fine wool was produced in the United States, 90.4 per cent of 1-2 blood, 87 per cent of the blood, 64.1 per cent of the 1-4 blood and 35.7 per cent of the low grade.

Of the total consumption, 22,904,264 pounds, or 49 per cent, were reported from the New England States; 43 per cent from the middle Atlantic State 0.8 per cent from the Pacific Coast States and 7.2 per cent from other sections of the country.

Since 1888 reliable humidifying devices.



RAIN from the sky—on this whim of nature hangs the success or failure of the average farmer. Water from irrigation ditches—by this provision of man's the farmer opens the sluice gates and gets water in timely abundance. His crop is assured because his water supply is *Reliable*.



Automatic Humidity Controller

A device for controlling and regulating Humidifying Systems. Can be applied to systems already installed.

IN a textile mill, to the variability of weather—dry to humid, cold to stifling hot—are added the many other variables—electricity, ventilation and eccentricities of fibers. Unless humidifying devices are reliable the mill superintendent will look at his overhead equipment with constant misgivings, much the same as the farmer gazes at the unreliable clouds.

Everything narrows down after all to the Reliability of a device for humidifying a plant. American Moistening Company engineers have held to this primary need—Reliability—in all their inventions from the pioneer years until today. Our ten humidifying devices and systems have proved reliable under all conditions of climate—North and South, inland and on the seaboard.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO.

Reliable humidifying devices since 1888

Sales Offices: 251 Causeway St., Boston, Mass.

Manufacture of Rice Cloth

(By Henry D. Martin.)

"Rice cloth," so called, is much of the same character as ratine goods. It is called rice cloth from the fact that the yarn entering these goods for the filling makes more of a ricey appearance upon the face of the cloth instead of a nubby face on same. That is, the yarns are so twisted that the face of the cloth has the appearance of having been covered with kernels of rice strung on strings instead of having a cloth face made up of bunches or knotty effects.

These goods usually have a single fine yarn back ground for the warp. The warp does not show so very much as it is covered very much by the rice filling. It is the filling which predominates, and the warp is secondary.

The filling may be produced in any color, and when the warp is varied by contrasting colors, it has some influence upon the face of the cloth with the filling. But from the name under which the cloth is known, the best effects are gained by having the filling of a pure bleached white, and woven into a warp of any color.

The hardest part of making these goods is to produce the filling yarns, and to make them economically. First the yarns have to be spun in the ordinary way. Secondly, the two-ply filling made from the single yarn must be produced by one twisting process. This can be done on either twisters or regular spinning frames.

The difficulty lies in figuring out the possible production and the cost of producing the yarns. As a rule the styler of the selling house will forward swatches of various patterns of rice cloth to be made. Immediately it becomes necessary for the mill agent to figure on deliveries and the cost of, and the price at which the goods may be offered.

As there is almost a countless number of different styles of these goods which can be made it entails much figuring, and rearrangement of the gearing in order to re-produce the various goods. The swatches are promptly analyzed and as soon as the yarn numbers which make up the goods are ascertained, samples are made to be submitted together with prices to the selling house.

Rice cloth styles are usually numbered rather than named.

A very good filling for the production of rice cloth is made from number nineteen yarn and number twenty-eight yarn twisted together, but each being fed by separate rolls before being twisted into two-ply. We will suppose that these two yarns are to be twisted on a spinning frame. The number nineteen yarn to be delivered by the back roll at a speed of say fifty R. P. M., the roll is seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, the total time run to be thirty-three hundred minutes per week. In order to ascertain the production the example will be as follows:

Factor	Roll Diam.	R. P. M.	Mins. per week
3,1416	x $\frac{7}{8}$ "	50	x 3,300=
	36"	[12,604 yards production per week.	

The number twenty-eight yarns is delivered by the front roll at a speed of sixty-four R. P. M. The roll is one inch in diameter, the production per week is found as follows:

Factor	Roll Diam.	R. P. M.	Mins. per week
3,1416	x 1"	x 64	x 3,300=
	36"	[18,431 yards production per week.	

If both rolls were moving at the same speed, these two numbers of yarns without being twisted together would average No. 11.32, but owing to the fact that these two yarns are being united at different speeds, and because the finer yarn is being delivered faster than the coarser yarn, the average number becomes No. 24.32 instead of No. 11.32 as some men would figure. This is before the addition of any twisting to the

play yarn. The actual average number is arrived at as follows:

12,604 yds. x No. 19=239,476	
18,431 yds. x No. 28=516,068	
31,035	
755,544 ÷ 31,035	
[=No. 24.32 yarn.	

In order to ascertain the actual number after being twisted the best way is to weigh any number of yards, multiply the yards weighed by the factor eight and one-third and divide this product by the weight of same in grains. The quotient will be the true or actual yarn number. The above method of ascertaining the actual number after twisting is the best and surest way to find the actual number.

Our next move is to find out the pounds of production per week per spindle. This may be accomplished by the following example:

R. P. M. back roll 50	
R. P. M. front roll 64	

Divided by 2 114

Equals 57 average R.P.M.
Diameter back roll .875"

Diameter front roll 1.000

Divided by 2 1.875

Equals .9375 Av. diam.
Average circle is 3.1416 x .9375= 2.9445.

Aver. circle	Aver R.P.M.	Mins. per week
2.9445	x 57	x 33,000=15,388

35" [yards produced per week.

% a ... cmfwy mfwypppp
15,388 yards ÷ (840 x No. 24.32)=
753 lbs. x 2-ply = 1,506 pounds, per week per spindle @ 100% (X 80%= 1.20 pounds.)

With the above information by taking into consideration the total number of spindles on this work and the wages paid out in connection therewith the cost per pound is only a matter of simple arithmetic.

Now if the above yarn is twisted directly onto filling bobbins ready for the shuttle, there will not be any charges for the rewinding of same.

Having figured out how to produce the filling in well known quantities and having ascertained the cost of same, the construction of the goods together with the possible speed of the loom upon which the cloth is woven, will enable the management to figure quite accurately the complete cost of production. The cost of the cloth will, of course, depend also upon the width, and the ends with the picks per inch. As a rule these goods are made in as light weight construction as possible. The nature of the filling is such that it covers the warp very well even when scantily woven.

The rice kernels put into the yarn may be of various sizes. They may be all of one size or of various sizes on the same filling bobbins. The size of the rice kernels is governed by the back roll which is arranged to operate at an intermittent speed. It may have a regular intermittent or irregular, intermittent motion.

That is, the movement of this revolving back roll can be so arranged that it will make two or more different sizes of rice kernels or accomplished by having the teeth in the same bobbin of yarn. This is the driving gear cut away in one or more places around same. The total number of teeth kept in at each cycle governs the length and size of the kernel. The speed of the back roll also governs the distance apart at which the kernels will appear. In order to avoid any special pattern effect in the cloth it is best to weave the goods with two or more shuttles in the loom. This will spread the kernels in complete confusion upon the face of the cloth as though they were spilled upon it. While if only one shuttle is used, there is liable to be repeats at each pick thus making pattern effects which would spoil the more attractive effect of having the kernels spilled upon the face of the cloth, and which is the true nature

(Continued on Page 24.)



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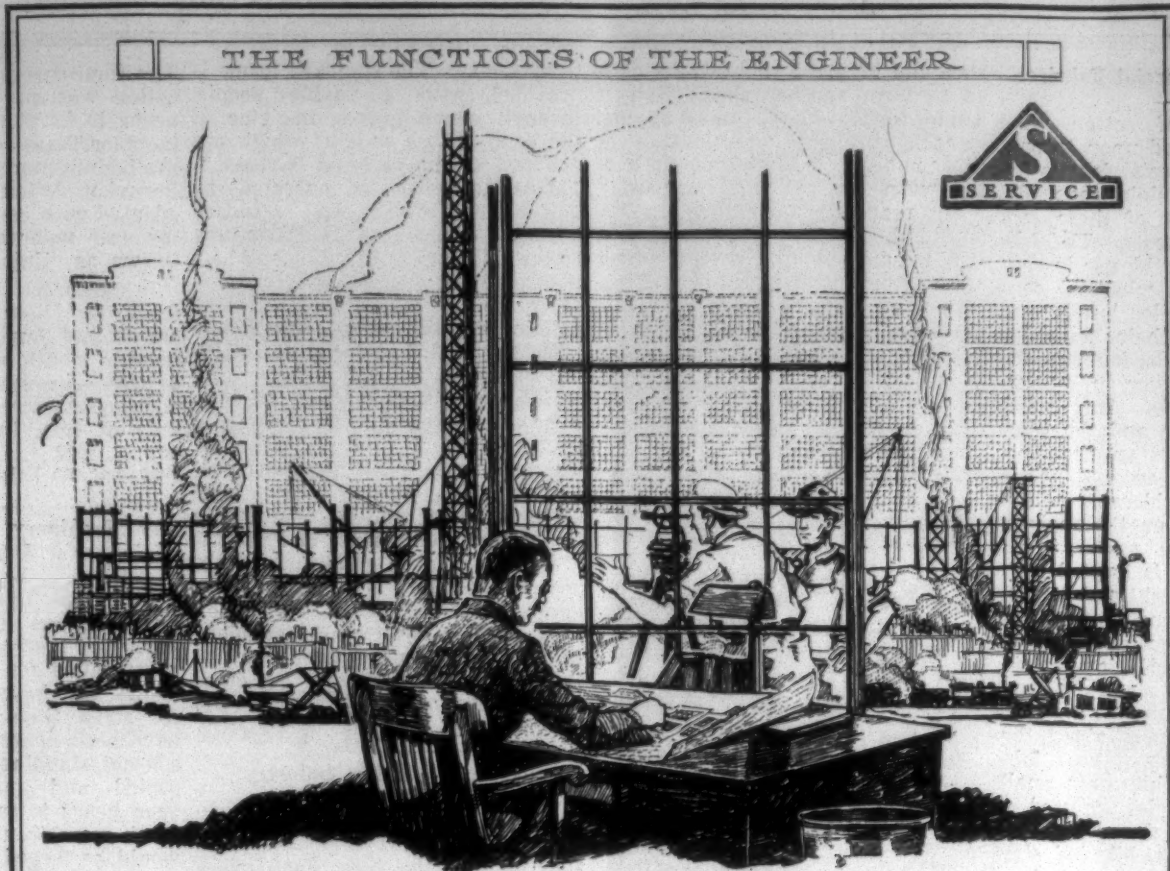
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Among several interesting books on the Functions of the Engineer are,—“Picks to the minute,” (textile); “Factories for the future;” “Rivers in Harness,” (Hydro-Electric); “Contentment Under Roof,” (industrial housing). Any or all of these will be sent promptly on request.

J. E. SIRRINE & COMPANY

Engineers

Greenville

South Carolina

Overseer to Superintendent

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

Manufacture of Special Fabrics.

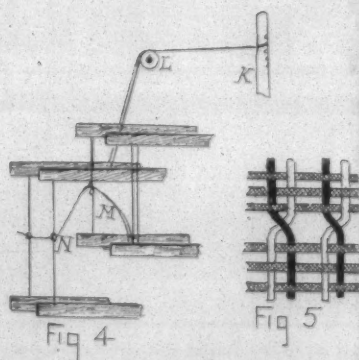
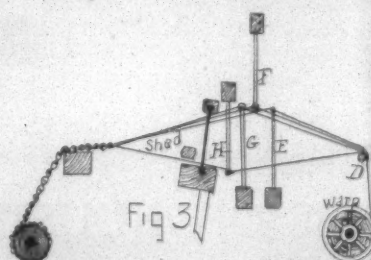
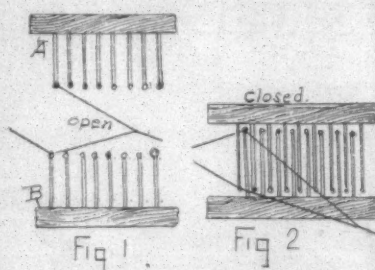
Superintendents of cotton mills have been called upon to produce a number of special fabrics for the use of the automobile trade. The variety and quantity of these fabrics continue to increase. The fabrics are not only for the use in connection with the mechanical construction of automobiles, but for use of the autoists in their journeys. The demand for canvas for tents for touring parties has given an impetus to this line of goods. Auto robes and textures for use and the comfort of the passengers are required. The shops running on automobile accessories use considerable cotton sheeting for covers on the springs, magneto distributors and steering gear. This sheeting is treated with a sizing to make it tight and firm in its texture. Duck and cotton canvas is now used as a cushion between the spokes and the felloe on certain generators and motors of cars and asbestos tubing are used about the transformer coil where these fabrics are utilized. While only small pieces of cotton fabrics are used in these places, the total consumption throughout the automobile industry is getting to be tremendous. A firm making patches for use on blowouts in tires uses thousands of yards of cotton fabric annually although a very small piece of the cloth is needed for each patch.

Cross-Weaving Required to Produce Some of the Cloths.

In order to weave some of the kinds of textures required for the automobile trade, a method of cross-weaving has to be adopted. It is similar to the doubling arrangement used in weaving textures in which the warp threads are crossed one over the other between each filling thread or alternate filling threads. Instead of using the regulation harness frames, such as is employed when weaving regular goods, or the doubling arrangement referred to two horizontal wooden frames are employed, each of which is set with metal needles as shown in Figure 1. The upper frame or comb with its needles or eyed prongs is designated A and the lower one B. It will be noticed that the warp threads pass through the eyes of the upper prongs and one of the lower prongs as an illustration. In the regular weaving of the goods on this plan there will be as many prongs or needles used as threads required for the warp system. The drawing shows the shed open as the frames are one elevated and one depressed. Figure 2 shows the frames closed automatically with the revolution of the loom, thus forming a new shed. It will be noticed that the eyes in the ends of the prongs of this comb-like frame are threaded in such way that it is possible for the shifting or crossing of the threads with each motion of the combs. Thus Figure 1 shows the combs parted to form a

shed and Figure 2 shows them closed to form another shed. Now if a sidewise movement can be applied at each depression and elevation of the combs, it follows that each of the warp threads will be crossed when receiving the filling in the parted sheds. This sidewise motion is accomplished by a special action of the mechanism of the loom.

Figure 3 is a cross-sectional drawing of a loom provided with the necessary reciprocating movement to effect the crossing of the threads. The warp threads pass over the whiproll D from the warp beam in the usual way and are drawn into the eyes of the prongs of the combs



E, F, G and H. The reciprocating motion imparts the required sidewise motion to each of these combs at the proper time to cross the threads. With each crossing of the warp threads the filling is inserted and driven into position by the reed in the usual way. The loom is constructed on the same principle as the common weaving loom except that the combs are used in place of harness frames, so that the reciprocating movement can be used to cross the warp threads.

Still another method of cross-weaving is accomplished on regular harness looms by the use of the arrangement shown in Figure 4. The jacks of the dobbie are marked K and the harness straps pass over the grooved wheels at L from these jacks to the harness frames in the cus-

tomary way. The standard frame is provided with a double heddle through which passes one side of the doup M, the ends of which are fastened to the skeleton harness N. The latter harness is operated by half-motion levers. The standard harness co-acts with full-motion levers. Therefore the standard harness carrying the standard warp is given the half-and-return motion so as to convey the warp to the middle life. Then the descending whip-thread passes beneath this warp, which then descends, while the doup raises its warp to form the upper part of the shed for the next pick. Thus one warp forms the upper part and the other warp the lower part of the shed in rotation, resulting in the gauze stitch, shown in Figure 5. Another plan for constructing fabrics of this class is to employ two douns instead of one in connection with four or more of the standard harness. In fancy effects the whip-threads can be arranged to cross over two or more of the ground warp-threads.

Manchester Cotton Industry Uncertain.

Unforeseen developments, chief among them the Near East crisis, accompanied by decrease in shipments to China and India, have halted the recovery in the Manchester cotton trade, according to a survey of that industry by the Textile Division of the Department of Commerce. Organized short time caused by these factors begun in October has been continued in November. Manchester interests it is said fear that shipments of cloth to the East and the Near East will be curtailed until there is more confidence in world affairs.

The position of the British cotton textile industry had improved very decidedly during the six months ended August 1, 1922. A negative report in May on the coming American crop, started a wave of buying which continued well into June, only to die down again as the July-August holiday season opened. Each of these "waves," however, served to put the whole situation on a better basis. The order books of many mills were filled right through September.

More and more textile workers were employed until the number unemployed in July was but a fraction of the January figure. Wages dropped about 20 per cent and were stabilized. Mill shares reflected the healthier condition of many concerns; certain leaders' shares advancing as much as 60 per cent to 80 per cent above the low values of 1921.

Comparing the cotton year ending July 31, with the previous one there was an increase in the total deliveries to spinners of 39 per cent. It is interesting to note that American cotton imports for the year ending July, 1921, was 80 per cent or the total. In the year ended June 30, 1922, it was reduced to 70 per cent.

The improved position of Peruvian cotton was an outstanding reason, owing to its use as a substitute for the finer Texas cotton which was not available; moreover, the coarser Peruvian cotton is especially well adapted with certain grades of wool for the manufacture of what is known as "Unions."

In general the British cotton trade has been carrying reduced stocks and buying has been on a hand to mouth basis. The following figures showing the reduction in warehouse stocks is interesting: July 29, 1921, 1,177,000 bales; January 27, 1922, 1,117,000 bales; July 27, 1922, 891,000 bales.

Silk Machinery Supplies in Active Demand.

Patterson, N. J.—Considerable interest centers in mill supplies today, with new parts for machinery being called for to be used on machines that have been standing idle for some time. The looms which have been operating day and night are not standing up as well as expected and manufacturers have been heard to say that if they had much more trouble with them they would be forced to go back to running on the usual eight-hour day. Many of these machines were not new in the first place, and others which were in better condition have been standing in storage, where they were placed during the dull period of 1920, when they had been bought on speculation at a very low price, some as low as \$25.

Firms making jacquard harness and cards are operating overtime in most cases, and where this is impossible production has been increased to its greatest extent.

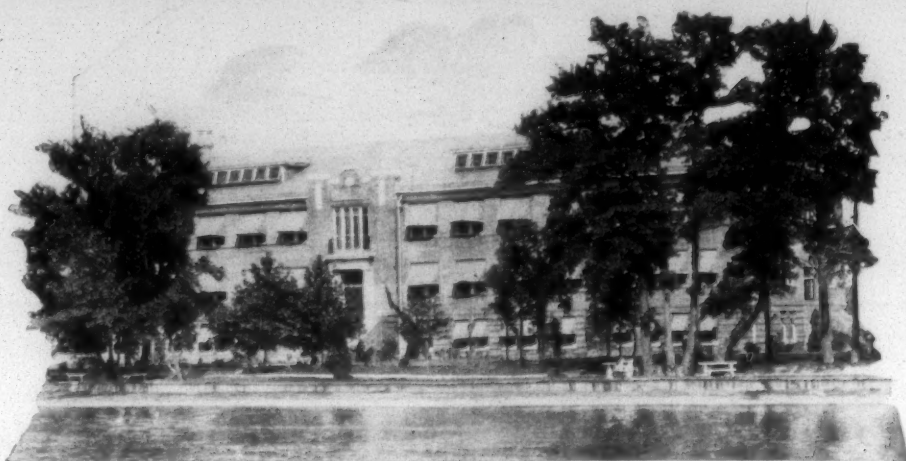
Makers of reeds, spindles, shuttles, etc., are having difficulty in catching up with their orders. Supply jobbers say that they are having demand for small supplies as well as

Difficulty of Japanese Silk Manufacturers.

High production costs and low demand in foreign markets are placing Japanese silk goods manufacturers in a precarious position, and part time production and even in some cases complete shutdowns will probably have to be resorted to the Department of Commerce is advised by Consul General Scidmore. Manufacturers of pongee are suffering most due to the high price of tussah silk.

Italian Hemp Acreage Low.

The Italian hemp crop for the coming year will probably be smaller than in 1921 as a result of reduced acreage under cultivation. Consul Byington states that whereas 100,000 hectares (hectares equal 2.471 acres) was devoted to raising hemp last year, it is expected that no more than 55,000 will be utilized this year.



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MANUFACTURERS SUPPLIES CO.
CHERRY AND JUNIPER STS.,
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Knit Goods

Fancy Knit Effects on Plain Ground. dial and needle cylinder as in ordinary rib knitting machine. There is a wing cam (not shown) in the dial cam set for advancing and retracting the dial needle for forming the stitches. It is provided with a

Fig. 1 is a plan of the head of a post (3) extending up through a slot

Fig. 1

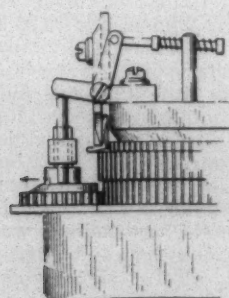
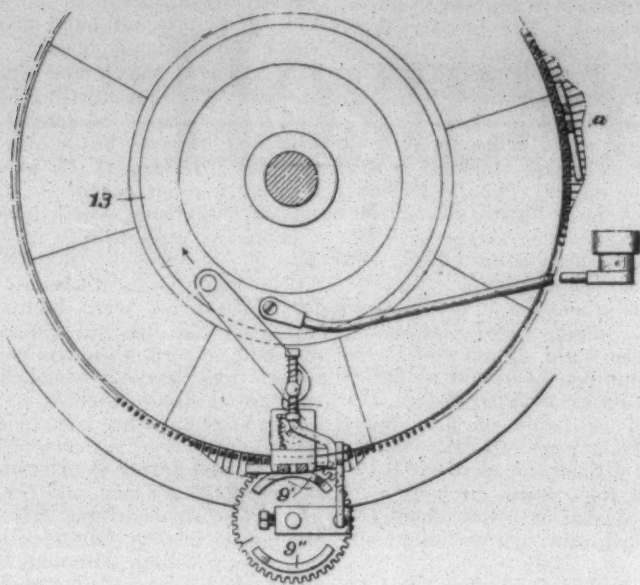


Fig. 2

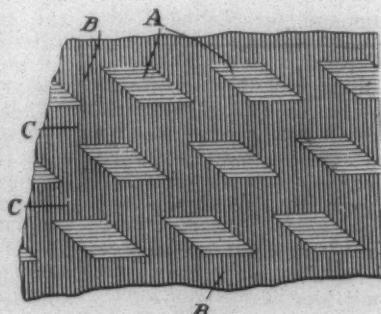


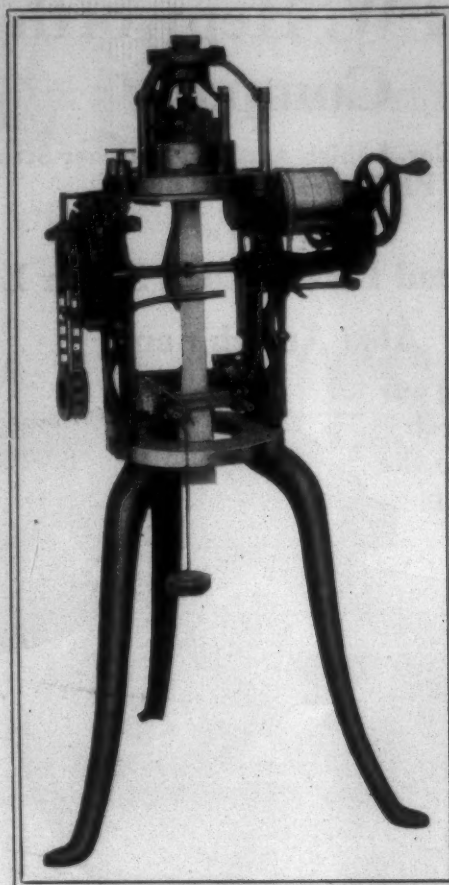
Fig. 3

rib knitting machine with the improvement attached; Fig. 2 is a side view of parts shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a view of the fabric.

The machine includes a needle

in the dial cap to which post is connected a rod or link. This is operated by a bell crank lever pivoted to the bracket of an ordinary yarn

(Continued on Page 15.)



BRINTON RIBBERS

possess all modern improvements, including selvage welt, French welt, double knee, dogless and stripping attachments, with automatic stop motions.

Built in all sizes, for all classes of rib work.

We also build hosiery knitters and Body machines for underwear and various other circular machines for all kinds of knitted articles.

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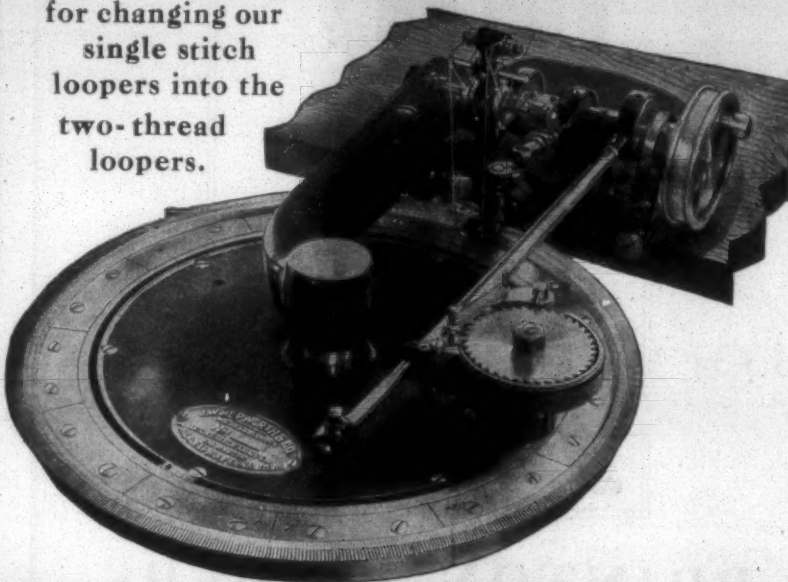
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Richmond Hosiery Mills Make Holiday Offering.

Richmond Hosiery Mills, Rossville, Ga., recently sent the following notice to its retail trade:

"With each order for 30 dozen of either Pocahontas or style 5000, for shipment prior to December 15, we will give you, absolutely free of charge, one pair of handsome three-quarter length polished wood hosiery display forms and one dozen pairs of hose of the same style ordered, put up one pair to the box in Christmas packages. The hosiery forms are worth \$5.00 per pair and the free stockings in Christmas boxes are worth \$1 per dozen more than goods put up in regular packing."

The company's price on 30 dozen of the Pocahontas stocking is \$3.30, or \$12 per dozen. This number is a 42 strand, pure Japan silk, 21-inch silk boot, elastic, mercerized top double sole, high stitched heel, reinforced toe, seamed back, with fashion marks in ankles, in black, white, cordovan, navy, pearl, tan, nude, steel, tiffin and Rembrandt. The second number is priced at \$247.50 for 30 dozen, or \$8.25 per dozen. It is described as being of fine gauge, 21-inch boot, pure silk plaited over artificial silk, elastic mercerized top, heel and toe. Seam in back with fashion marks in ankle, made in black, cordovan, white, nude and pearl.

The terms of this offer are f.o.b. mill, 2 per cent, 40 days.

Better Demand for Spring Underwear.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Buying of men's underwear for spring is picking up a bit now, according to sellers who report that interest in goods for next fall is being coupled with a revival of spring business. Women's underwear for spring, on the other hand, is very quiet now, and almost no sales are reported except for occasional small lots of low-end goods.

Balbriggan prices, which started to advance about two weeks ago, have been moved up throughout the trade now, the average advance being 12 1-2 cents on all grades. Cheap sellers who have been quoting at the opening price of \$3.12 1-2 are up to \$3.25, and state that they expect to advance again to \$3.37 1-2 within the next month if demand warms up. Other representative lines have moved up proportionately, until the market price on good four-pound hals is now \$3.50 instead of \$3.37 1-2. Ribbed garments are moved up correspondingly from \$3.62 1-2 for a medium quality to \$3.87 1-2.

The recent demand for women's medium grade spring union suits at \$3.87 1-2 and thereabouts has now abated, and very little business is being put through. Cheap vests, selling from \$2 1-2 to \$7 1-2, which were very active from the opening until about two weeks ago, are not now being considered by buyers, and although available supplies at those prices are very scarce and manufacturers are seriously thinking of making an advance of 10c a dozen, it is not expected that any new prices will be named for at least another month until buyers show new interest.

Larger Sales of Cotton Hosiery.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Cotton hosiery is selling to retailers more freely than any other kind, with the exception of full fashioned and the higher silk lines. Prices of cotton hosiery have been moved up so gradually that only a very slight difference is noted in retail figures. On the very cheap lines of cotton hosiery, prices have been moved up high enough to take them out of the 10-cent retail class.

Many manufacturers state that they now have on hand orders to cover their staple hosiery output through next March and that they are now declining further business until they have re-figured their prices on present bases of production cost. Buying of silk goods has been very quiet except in silk and cellulose mixtures, which have been very active, especially in men's half hose.

Other manufacturers, whose prices for next spring were higher than levels for the present season, have not done so well, although they, too, report that they have booked some substantial staple business.

A good demand has been evidenced for women's fine mercerized stockings for next spring at prices around \$3.25 to \$3.75 a dozen, and for men's mercerized goods around \$2.50. Low-end cotton hosiery has been bought in a steady volume although the demand has not been strong enough to arouse much enthusiasm among the sellers. There is also a very strong call for cellulose mixtures at \$6.50 a dozen for women and \$3.50 and \$4 for men. Offerings at the lower figure are very scarce.

Except in chiffon hosiery and some low-end round-knit goods for women the pure silk hosiery demand is very limited. Chiffons, both in seamless or mock-seam numbers, around \$9 a dozen and full-fashioned at \$14 to \$15, are selling well for advanced delivery and there is a continued call for cheap eight and ten thread seamless goods around \$7 a dozen, but better grades and heavy full-fashioned stockings are quiet. Men's silk hosiery is dormant, having yielded preference to cellulose and mixtures.

Duck Market in Nogales, Mexico.

Although the market for cotton goods in Nogales, Mexico, is limited because of a small population, there is some call for white cotton duck. American firms desirous of entering this market should gain contact through traveling representatives, says Consul Damm, Nogales.

United States Importing East African Sisal.

While Tanganyika exports of East African sisal in 1921 were 11,084 tons compared with 16,744 in 1920, shipments to the United States were 28 per cent of the total compared with 16 per cent. Exports to the United Kingdom, however, fell from 89 per cent in 1920 to 66 per cent in 1921. It is expected that exports of East African sisal will increase in the near future, as many ex-enemy plantations are being worked. (Consul William L. Jenkins, Nairobi, July 28.)

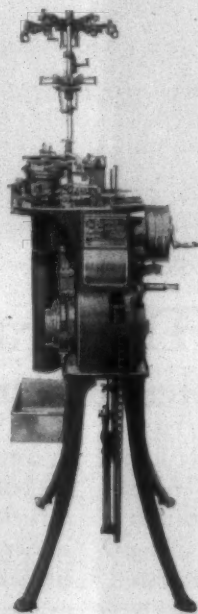
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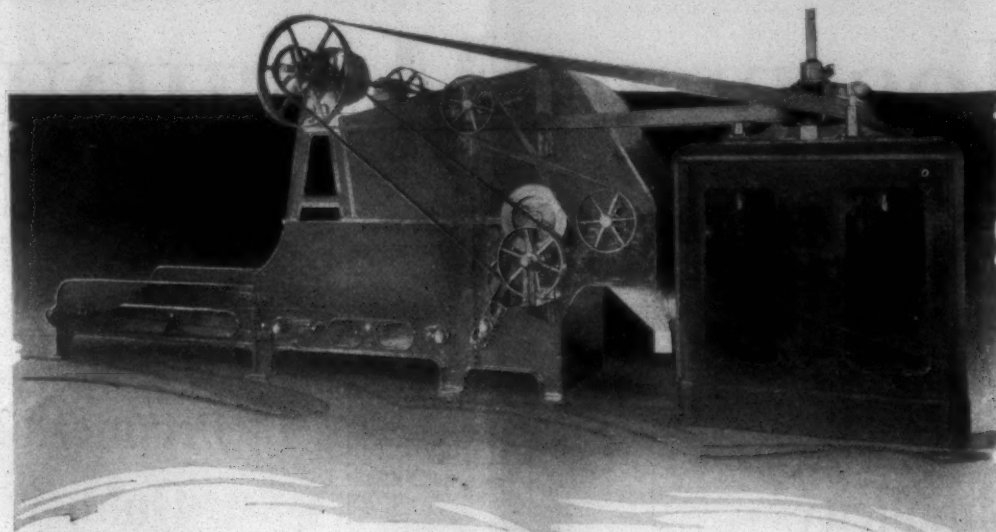
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STEP thrust bearings on the vertical spindles of vertical openers have almost invariably been found a constant source of trouble. Despite frequent oiling and the use of water-cooling systems, this type of bearing easily heats up and quickly wears. The only practical solution of the spindle bearing problem came with the application of **SKF** marked, self-aligning thrust and radial ball bearings.

Ball Bearings run absolutely cool even

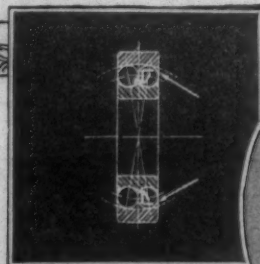
in continuous day and night service and the boxes remain perfectly clean. Not a particle of lubricant can escape. Oiling is therefore needed only occasionally and adjustments and renewals are rarely required.

These features of **SKF** marked ball bearings and the savings in power which they effect, have caused them to be considered as the standard bearings for this service.

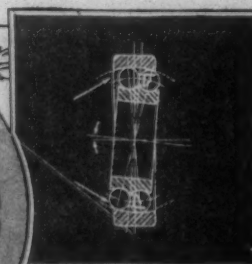
THE SKAYEF BALL BEARING COMPANY

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Normal View



Deflected View

**BALL
BEARINGS**
The Highest Expression
of the Bearing Principle

Fancy Knit Effects on Plain Grounds.

(Continued from Page 11.)

guide. The bell crank is operated by a vertically movable pin from a cam carried by a toothed wheel, which is mounted on the machine frame, so that the teeth will mesh with and be driven by the stems of the cylinder needles, as shown in Fig. 2. The cam is composed of the two upstanding ribs 9 ft. 9 in. with spaces between their ends forming the low parts of the cam. When the pin rides upon the high part of the cam, the wing cam will be adjusted inwardly towards the axis of the knitting machine and consequently the dial needles will do tuck work owing to the reduction in the advance movement of the dial needle. This reduction being sufficient to prevent the old loops from getting back of the latches, if latch needles are used, and consequently two loops will be held on these needles until cast off at the regular knitting feed a. When the pin is in its lowermost position, the wing cam will be moved outwardly, by the pull of the spring into knitting position, and ordinary plain rib fabric will be knit.

Each course will be made up of alternating portions of tuck and plain rib stitch, this resulting from the fact that the wing cam is adjusted in and out a number of times during the knitting of a course, and if the wheel, as is the case here, has such a number of teeth as will not divide evenly into the number of needles in the cylinder, which mesh with and drive the wheel, then the line of changes will either lag or advance around the fabric from course to course, according to the number of teeth in the wheel, and will make diagonal striped work.

For modifying the action and effect just mentioned, however, means are provided which produce a series of blocks of one structure in a field of another structure. For instance, the blocks shown at A will be of plain fabric in a field of tuck fabric represented at B. To do this means are provided by which horizontal bands of tuck fabrics will be knit as shown at C, C and forming part of the tuck field B. These bands of tuck fabric will cut across the stripes of plain fabric and leave isolated spots of the latter of more or less diamond shape, according to the incline of the lines along which the changes in knitting are made.

The ring 13 controls the position of the dial wing cam. This ring has a link connected by a pin and it is provided with a slot receiving the post of the wing cam. The ring is moved around the dial cam cap, in which it is seated, by a connection leading to any suitable form of pattern mechanism, not shown. When this ring is moved in the direction of the arrow by the pattern mechanism to the position shown, it will hold the post with the wing cam in its retracted position and while so held any desired number of tuck courses will be formed in the fabric to make a band C-C of any desired width.

After the desired number of tuck courses have been knit the pattern mechanism will shift the ring and the link will be shifted outwardly so that its slotted end will no longer

hold the wing cam in its retracted position but will allow this to shift in and out by reason of the high and low part of the cam acting on the pin. The slot in the link will now be in position to allow the post of the wing cam to move back and forth.

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Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

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THE SLIVER ALWAYS COILS UP EVENLY INSIDE THIS LAMINAR SEAMLESS ROVING CAN

Look at the top—double-rolled hand-turned. It's extra strong.

Inside and out this Laminar Can is perfectly smooth. Nothing to catch the sliver. Has a clear entrance and exit.

And as to durability of Laminar Cans. 'Way back in '88—thirty-four years ago—the Lawrence Manufacturing Company of Lowell, Mass., purchased a quantity. Some of these are still in service every day.

When you write, ask for our book, "Receptacles That Stand the Gaff." It tells about and illustrates the entire Laminar line of cans, fibre trucks, boxes, baskets and cars.

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Cleans Quills Better and at Less Cost

Mills using Utsman Quill Cleaning Machines employ from four to twelve less laborers than they formerly required for cleaning quills. With a daily capacity of about 40,000 feeler bobbins for the Single-End Utsman and 80,000 feeler bobbins for the Double-End Utsman, the quills are cleaned more quickly, more thoroughly and with less damage to the quills, themselves.

Utsman Quill Cleaning Machines are easy to operate and simple in construction. Even after yeears of service, they can be kept in perfect operating condition by anyone with slight mechanical ability.

Heat treated steel parts are used wherever practicable. Castings are highest grade. Workmanship is minutely accurate to insure easy and perfect interchangeability of parts. Utsman machines can be installed with entire assurance that they will give satisfactory, continuous service year after year without interruption or costly breakdowns or repairs.

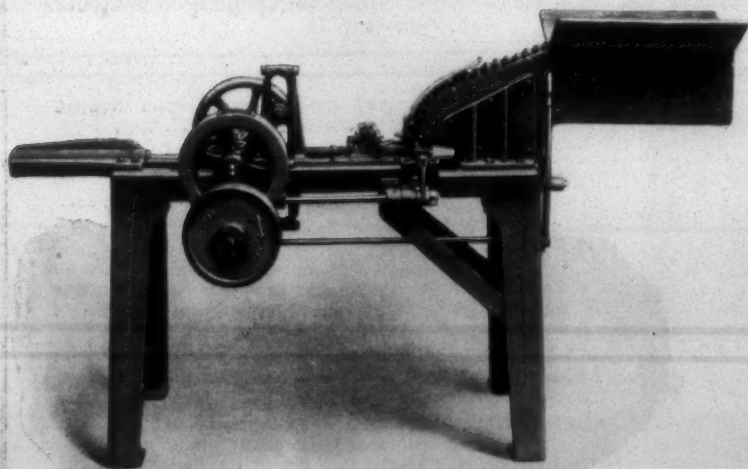
Five years of cost-cutting service in mills in the United States and Canada have proved Utsman Quill Cleaning Machines to do exactly what is claimed for them. All mills using Utsman machines have substantially reduced their cost of quill cleaning.

Our Engineering Department will gladly figure for you the cost of an Utsman installation and the saving such an installation will effect for your mill. Consultation in no way obligates you. Have your secretary write us **today** to send you complete particulars.



Every machine, trade-marked "Termaco," is sold under a binding guarantee as to workmanship, material and operation.

The TERRELL MACHINE CO., Inc.
Engineering Dept. **CHARLOTTE, N. C.**



Single-End Utsman Bobbin Cleaning Machine. Either equipped for clutch (as shown) or motor drive. About 40,000 feeler bobbins, daily capacity.

Textile Trade Improving.

Washington.—Increased activity in all textile and clothing trades, with the exception of underwear, is indicated in the November Federal Reserve Bulletin compiling reports from the several Federal Reserve districts, made public here today by the Federal Reserve Board.

Especially is an increase in activity noted for the woolen textile industry, while the clothing trade reports increased business. Makers of ready to wear clothing in the Chicago district, number seven, report however that fall orders were 13 per cent lower for this season than the corresponding season in 1921.

Retail Trade.

Distribution at retail has shown a marked improvement during September, the report states. "Seasonal demand is in large measure responsible, but the improvement is also due to increased industrial activity and the filling of demands previously delayed by labor difficulties," the report points out. "September sales of 502 department stores were substantially larger in August and were 11.9 per cent larger than in September, 1921. The warm weather during September tended to reduce fall buying of clothing, but, on the other hand, radical style changes had a stimulating effect on sales of womens garments, so that in general clothing sales showed satisfactory increases. Demand in most districts was for medium or low-priced goods. Increased sales compared with last September were reported in all districts, ranging from 0.7 per cent in district No. 10 (Kansas City) to 18.8 per cent in district No. 4 (Cleveland). With the exception of a 12 per cent decline in district No. 3 (Philadelphia), all districts report larger stocks on hand than at the end of August. Districts No. 1 (Boston), No. 11 (Dallas), and No. 12 (San Francisco) are the only districts showing an increase in stocks compared with last year. The substantial gains in sales compared with a smaller augmentation of stocks increased the rate of turnover during September. The ratio of outstanding orders at the end of September to purchases for 1921 was 8.6 per cent, which was slightly lower than at the beginning of the month."

Cotton Textiles.

Textile and allied lines are reported in the Bulletin as follows:

"Although there was a decline in cotton consumption during September from the high point reached in August the cotton textile industry is still operating at close to capacity. In fact, the 495,344 bales consumed in September made the largest figure for that month in any year since 1917. This total was only 6 per cent smaller than in August, in which month consumption was the greatest in over two years.

"Advances in prices have been general throughout the country for various grades of yarns and goods. This is attributed by district No. 3 (Philadelphia) to the improved demand, the light stocks, and the upward trend of raw cotton quotations. The general level of prices of cotton goods is now approximately the same as that prevailing a year ago. Striking advances were made by print cloths, sheetings, and drills.

"Improvement in the demand for both yarns and goods was reported by district No. 3 (Philadelphia), and manufacturers of goods are operating at over 80 per cent of capacity on a one-shift basis. Mills in district No. 5 (Richmond) are also receiving a good demand for their products and are generally sold up until the end of the year. Many firms are running night shifts. Detailed reports from 31 cotton cloth manufacturers in district No. 6 (Atlanta) give statistical evidence of the status of the industry during September. Production was 16 per cent and shipments 7 per cent less than in August. This was partly due to the shortness of the month, as the number of employees at the end of the month was slightly larger. Stocks declined 10 per cent and orders on hand at the end of the month were 32 per cent larger. Furthermore, comparison with last year is favorable, as production, shipment and number of employees all advanced from 10 to 16 per cent and stocks declined nearly 40 per cent. Returns from 30 cotton yarn manufacturers show a betterment since August similar to that noted in cotton goods, and as compared with last September, an even greater improvement occurred. Orders were 80 per cent, shipments 20 per cent, and production 30 per cent larger than they were a year ago.

Hosiery.

"During September and early October the hosiery industry in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) experienced a belated improvement, and a

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Modern in Ideas Progressive in Methods
"Service" Our Motto

All kinds of
Warp Dressing, Finishing Materials, Soaps
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fair volume of orders for future delivery was received. The silk and silk fiber lines, which have had a poor demand until recently, shared in this betterment as well as the cotton wear. The cheaper lines are selling best, and the recent gain in sales has been particularly favorable to makers of seamless hosiery. Reports regarding heather goods are conflicting. Returns from manufacturers of various lines show an increase of over 100 per cent in orders booked during September as compared with those of August by firms selling to wholesalers, and of 34 per cent by those selling to retailers. Both groups report approximately 40 per cent improvement in orders as compared with September, 1921. Shipments were larger than in August, but smaller than during last September. Production also fell below that of a year ago, but in the case of firms selling to the retail trade gained 13 per cent above the output for August. Stocks on hand were larger than on September 30, 1921, whereas unfilled orders were smaller.

"In district No. 6 (Atlanta) cotton hosiery mills reported a further increase in orders during September, although the total volume booked was less than in September, 1921. Production declined slightly from the August output, but exceeded that of last September, and the number of employees at the end of the month was larger than on both August 31, 1922, and September 30, 1921. Un-

filled orders on hand were one-sixth smaller than at the end of August, despite the increases in orders booked, thereby indicating a larger volume of shipments.

Underwear.

"Underwear production, both in dozens and in per cent of normal, declined during September and was less than during any month within the past year except July. The output for 52 mills reporting for September totaled 513,572 dozens. Comparative reports from 40 mills showed decreases of from 8 to 11 per cent in unfilled orders, new orders, shipments, cancellations, and production, which were largely due to curtailment in the winter lines.

"Ten firms in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) also report declines in winter underwear during September as compared with August in all items except shipments, which were one-eighth larger. Orders fell off over 25 per cent, production 4 per cent, and unfilled orders 36 per cent. On the other hand, 14 firms in the Philadelphia district making summer garments note increases in all items, except shipments as compared with August. Their reports, however, indicate that business is much less favorable than it was a year ago, as production declined 36 per cent, shipments nearly one-half, and orders booked 85 per cent as compared with September, 1921. Stocks on the other hand, more than doubled."

Larger Tire Fabric Business.

The larger tire manufacturers have made large fabric commitments during the past few weeks. They are not believed to have covered for their normal requirements, so that mills expect the trade to come into the market again from time to time. Tire manufacturers say they are producing carefully being cognizant of the small concerns' anxiety to do business, irrespective of cost.

The advancing fabric market lends encouragement to the large producing companies. They have brought their fabric requirements well ahead at prices that today appear cheap.

The small tire manufacturers have not generally been fortunate in making timely commitments and are said to be adversely placed to meet the forthcoming keen competition in the line.

The new Ford car price list is disturbing to a number of tire manufacturers. They see keen competition ahead for other make cars, which, if of serious proportions will cut deeply into the business done with such companies. Some tire manufacturers believe there is a process of elimination afoot, which should tend to limit the total of their best customers.

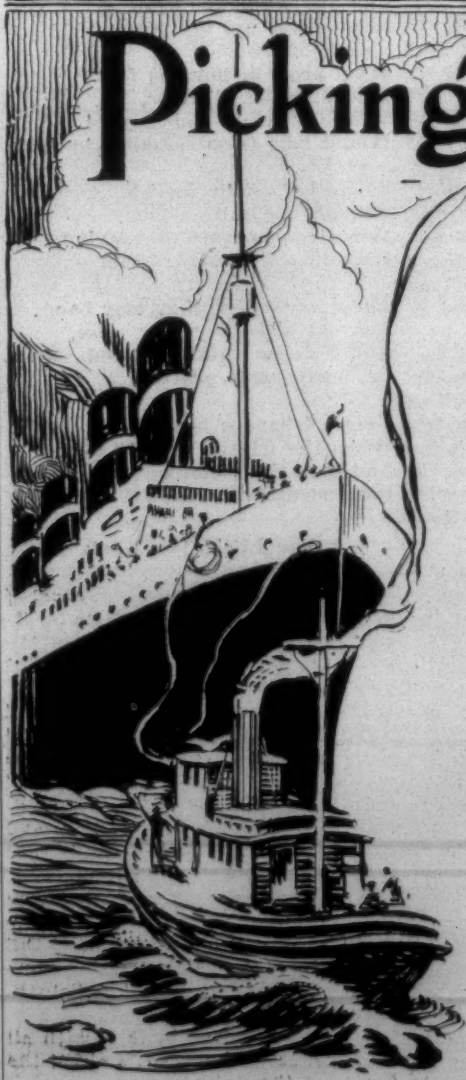
Other tire manufacturers believe the effort to augment the sale of cars will bring about greater tire consumption. The consumption will mostly be limited to carded peeler

fabrics this class of cars requires. A stimulus in low priced car sales will spread itself to higher cost automobiles and increase the consumption of cord tires, which sell at considerably higher prices, fabric sellers say.

There are large available stocks of Egyptian yarns in the market. The 1 1-4 inch staple selling at 34c a pound is seriously curtailing the demand for similar length American yarns, which are being held largely for higher prices. A large percentage of the tier fabrics under contract are being manufactured of high class yarns, denoting a market for the fine qualities.—Journal of Commerce.

Sheep Raising in New Brunswick, Canada.

The raising of sheep in New Brunswick, Canada, promises to become in the near future one of the leading industries of that province. New Brunswick, with its many hill sides admirably suited to the grazing of sheep is receiving considerable assistance from bonuses, says Vice Consul Johnson in a report to the department of commerce. The Federal government at Ottawa provides a bonus of \$10 to any one who buys a pure bred ram for the first time, and the Provincial Government gives an additional bonus of \$5. The breeds used are Shropshire and Oxford, and the clip of these sheep is of excellent quality.



Picking up the PILOT

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1922.

Price vs. Clark.

Theodore Price, editor of Commerce and Finance, recently made the statement that a cotton crop of 11,500,000 could reasonably be expected.

David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, is on record with the estimate that the crop will not exceed 9,800,000.

David Clark has estimated that the carry-over of cotton in the United States on August 1, 1923, will not exceed 500,000 bales.

Theodore Price estimates that the world's carry-over of cotton on August 1st, 1923, will be 6,000,000 bales.

While the estimate of David Clark is based upon American cotton in the United States and that of Theodore Price is based upon entire world's supply of cotton of all kinds, the estimate of Theodore Price relative to the carry-over is higher than that of David Clark.

We are glad to lay our estimates besides those of the distinguished editor of Commerce and Finance and let time prove which are correct.

Our last week's editorial was based upon a crop of 9,800,000 bales but we stated that we doubted if that figure would be reached and there are many well posted men who do not expect the crop to exceed 9,400,000.

The other feature of our editorial was based upon an estimate of 12,100,000 bales American consumption and exports which was the figure of last year.

The consumption by American mills from August 1st to November 1st has been: August, 527,000; September, 495,000, and October 534,000 or a total of 1,556,000 for the three months.

Consumption has therefore been at the rate of 6,224,000 bales per annum.

Exports to November 15th have been approximately 1,700,000 or an average of 488,000 bales per month which is at the rate of 5,836,000 per year.

If, therefore, the present rate of consumption and export continue to August 1st 1923, we will have the following:

American consumption	6,224,000
Exports	5,836,000
Total	12,060,000

As the carry-over in the United States on August 1st, 1922, has been definitely fixed at 2,828,000 bales a crop of 9,800,000 would give a total supply of 12,628,000, whereas an out-turn of 9,400,000 bales would give a supply of 12,228,000 bales and leave only 168,000 bales in the United States on August 1st, 1923.

The size of the crop will be more definitely known after the ginning report of November 21st, showing the amount ginned to November 14th, but the American consumption and the volume of exports will remain to be disclosed as the season advances.

One of the brightest statements we have noticed relative to the situation is contained in the following extract from a recent market opinion:

"The ultimate consumer may rebel again but if he refuses to buy cotton goods it is not easy to imagine what he proposes to substitute."

The United States is far more prosperous than last year the people of this country are not only going to buy more cotton goods than last year but will to some extent begin to make up for their under consumption during the past two years.

The normal consumption of American cotton as taken from the average of three years prior to the war is 14,700,000 bales and we are coming back to that figure some day.

The reduction in European consumption due to disturbed conditions must be figured against that figure rather than against the low consumption of the past year.

More Tuberculosis Among Farmers

The Orange County Enterprise, published at Hillsboro, N. C., had an article last week giving the sta-

tistics relative to the number of deaths from tuberculosis that occurred in Alamance County during the past year and we note with interest the following paragraph:

"Another significant fact is that more deaths occur among the farmers than did among those who are engaged in indoor work, such as teachers, stenographers, bookkeepers, clerks, mill workers, etc."

Being Officially Investigated.

Former General E. Leroy Sweetzer, now Commissioner of Labor and Industry, of Massachusetts, and associate commissioner, Herbert P. Wasgatt, spent Monday in Charlotte as official representatives of the government of their State, beginning a tour of inspection of the cotton manufacturing industry of the South, notably of the Carolinas, with a view to reporting to the governor of Massachusetts and to the General Assembly of that State wherein, in their judgment consists the superiorities of the Carolinas as a textile center.

They expect to report their findings through the Governor to the Massachusetts Legislature. If, by reason of the investigation of these officials, it is believed practical or worth while to have legislation instituted that will avail in keeping the industry in Massachusetts on its feet, the Governor of the State will so recommend. The report which these officials will make will be exhaustive. They will go thoroughly into all matters appertaining to the industry, the condition of the plants, the character of the labor, the kind of machinery in use, the climatic resources, the issue of wages, the many other phases of the textile industry of the South which, it is claimed, are making it supreme throughout the world as a manufacturing center.

The textile industry of the South has been investigated many times but we believe this is the first time it has been officially investigated by competitive territory.

It however will make little difference what report General Sweetzer and his associate make for radical forces are in control of Massachusetts and it can be safely predicted that they are perfectly willing to see their cotton manufacturing industry die rather than modify their extreme laws.

The advantages of the South are, however, largely those of climatic conditions and freedom from foreign born labor.

The legislature of Massachusetts can not change their climate nor can they by legislation substitute our class of mill operatives.

North Carolina has a population of 2,559,123 and out of that large number there were but 7,099 whites of foreign birth in 1920.

That is a condition devoutly to be desired by Massachusetts but never to be achieved.

More Automatic Poetry.

When Marion Grier, of McColl S. C., burst into song to lament the loss of her goat through having to run four automatic looms, she inspired a number of other mill poets

to come to the defense of the automatic loom. In addition to these poems which we printed last week, we have received the following:

From Hickory, N. C.

I can't agree with
Marion Grier,
For automatics
Were not here,
When I learned weaving
Long ago,
For "muzzle loaders"
Were my woe.

I threaded shuttles
With my mouth,
They took the day all
O'er the South.
I put the shuttles
In by hand,
Now don't you think that
Beats the band?

Now automatics
Do such work,
And never do, their
Duty shirk.
It matters not what
Others wrote,
'Twas sucking shuttles,
"Got my goat."
—"Original."

From Selma, N. C.

Well once I was a weaver,
And I never will forget,
The good old automatic,
I'm in love with them yet.

They rattled and banged,
But they couldn't make me croak;
For an automatic loom,
Shall never get my goat.

What are you howling for;
A loom made at home,
Where to weave half a yard
Would take from sundown to dawn

I may be a little foolish,
Though not quite a loon,
When you put me to weaving,
I want an automatic loom.

They may rattle, they may bang;
And old nick they may raise,
But I never think of tomb-stones
Or newly made graves.

Unless I have a breakout,
When the whistle goes to toot;
And then the loomfixer
I'm just crazy to shoot.

How Little We Know.

On November 5th a spot appeared on the sun and coincident with its reaching the central meridian of the sun a violent earthquake occurred off the coast of Chile.

The ocean seemed to be sucked away from the coast for miles and then rushed back with tremendous waves. Five times that occurred with the result that entire coast villages were wiped out, a thousand lives lost and millions of dollars of property damage resulted.

Was there a connection between the passage of the sun spot and the earth shocks and tidal waves? Did a flash of electrical energy or some unknown force create the disturbance?

We do not know, in fact, with all our science we know little about the forces of the universe.

Personal News

Robt. F. Steele has been promoted from bookkeeper to superintendent of the Lafayette (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

A. J. Stockton has resigned as card grinder at the Avon Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Wm. Gregory has been promoted from master mechanic to superintendent of the F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.

R. B. Hunt is now overseer spinning, reeling, winding and twisting at the Willingham Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga.

W. F. Parker, of the Carolina Cotton Mills, Maiden, N. C., has become overseer carding at the Lincoln Cotton Mills, Southside, N. C.

Wm. McGowan, of Lynchburg, Va., has accepted a position in the office of the Lafayette Cotton Mills, Lafayette, Ga.

President of Crompton & Knowles Dead.

News was received, just before going to press, of the death at Worcester, Mass., of F. S. Hutchins, president of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works. Details were not received.

David Brown Dead.

David Brown, president of the David Brown Co., Lawrence, Mass., died on Friday, Nov. 10th, after a brief illness.

Mr. Brown was one of the pioneers in the manufacture of shuttle and bobbins and during his career established a very large business from a small beginning.

If there was any one thing that stood out prominently in the life of David Brown it was his reputation of sterling integrity and honesty. Mr. Brown was formerly well known in the South, but in recent years he

made few trips, leaving that part of the business to his son, Geo. H. Brown, who will succeed him as president.

Albert A. Jenks Dead.

Pawtucket, R. I.—Albert A. Jenks, lineal descendant of Joseph Jenks, founder of the village of Pawtucket more than 50 years ago; prominent in industrial, financial and fraternal circles, a devoted church-goer and one of Pawtucket's most charitable citizens, died suddenly while riding in an automobile from Little Compton. He was carried to his home at 90 Summit street, this city, where his physician declared death due to heart failure. Mr. Jenks, who was 63 years old, was apparently in good health, earlier in the day, and his death came as a shock to his wife and only son, Robert R. Jenks.

Mr. Jenks was born November 1, 1859, in Central Falls, the son of Alvin Fales Jenks and Eliza Whitford. He was educated in the James Mills Private School, Pawtucket, Mowry and Goff's English and Classical school, Providence; Highland Military Academy, Worcester, Mass., and Bryant and Stratton Business College, Providence.

He descends from Joseph Jenks, who came to Lynn, Mass., in 1642 with Governor Winthrop the younger, to superintend erection of the first iron and steel works on the western continent. Joseph Jenks also obtained the first patent granted in this continent in 1646.

Mr. Jenks descended from the founder of Pawtucket, along two lines, one from the founder's son, Nathaniel and other line from Governor Joseph Jenks, also son of the founder.

Mr. Jenks' grandfather, Alvin Jenks, was a member of the original firm of Stephen Jenks & Son. In 1830 David Fales and Alvin Jenks founded what is now the Fales & Jenks Machine Co. Albert Jenks, as a young man, worked his way through and acquired a thorough knowledge of the business of the firm. He was later chosen president of the company and served many years in that capacity. He resigned about two years ago in favor of his son, Robert R. Jenks.

He was president and director of the Jencks Spinning Company, this city, and the Pilgrim Mills, Fall River, Mass.; Dartmouth Mfg. Corporation, New Bedford, Mass.; Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.; Jencks Canadian Co., Ltd., Drummondville, Quebec; Queen City Cotton Co., Burlington, Va.; Slater Branch Industrial Trust Co., vice president Home Market Club.

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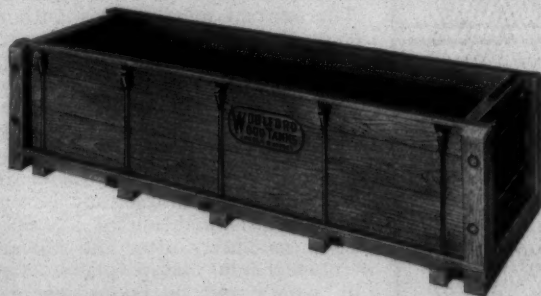
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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Alta Vista, Va.—The Alta Vista Cotton Mills have employed Lockwood, Green & Co. to prepare plans for their 13,000-spindle addition.

Stanley, N. C.—The Bahnson Co. has just closed contract for the humidification of the Gingham Mill of the Leta Mfg. Co.

Mt. Holly, N. C.—The Catawba Spinning Co. has closed contract with the Bahnson Co. to humidify their mill at Mt. Holly.

Lafayette, Ga.—The local mill of the Consolidated Textile Corporation is building 70 new houses in order to put their plant upon night and day operation. They will make "Fruit of the Loom" constructions at Lafayette.

Woodruff, S. C.—The announcement that improvements will be made in the village of the Woodruff Mills has caused considerable interest here and is taken as an indication of improved conditions in the textile industry.

The contract for the construction of 25 houses has been let at the Woodruff Mills and work will begin in the near future. Officials of the mill stated here that it was possible that 50 additional houses will be constructed upon the completion



Cleans Mill
Floors
Makes

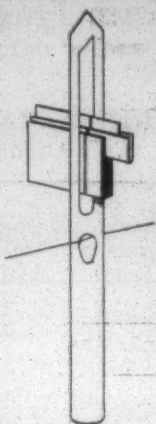


Cost \$1.67 a barrel.

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9 gallons cleaning solution costs 1c.

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CLEAN QUALITY

SUPERIOR SERVICE

If a drive is worth belting, it is worth belting well. Why be satisfied with a mediocre belt? Cheap belting is false economy—the safest investment in the world has always been REPUTATION.

Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
Charlotte, N. C.

of the number for which the contract has been let.

The Woodruff Mills, of which Aug. W. Smith, of Greenville, is president, has 44,052 spindles. A portion of the plant is now being operated at night.

Huntsville, Ala.—Shareholders of the Dallas Mfg. Co., operating one of the big cotton mills here, recently met and re-elected A. L. Wilson, H. M. Rhett, Hilton, H. Lanier, William Hinchcliffe, C. H. Milliken, H. A. Hatch, William Winchester and Charles E. Perkins as directors for another year. No change was made in the election of officers, who are: G. H. Milliken, New York, president; H. M. Rhett, Huntsville, vice president; A. L. Rison, Huntsville, secretary, treasurer and general manager. It was stated that the business done for the past year by the firm has been satisfactory.

Huntsville, Ala.—G. H. Milliken, president of the Dallas Manufacturing Company, operating a large cotton mill here, has called a special meeting of stockholders of the company's offices in Huntsville, December 11, 1922, for the purpose of voting on an increase of the authorized capital stock of the company from its present authorized capital of \$1,140 shares of the par value of \$100 each of which 10,000 shares are outstanding, to an authorized capital of 20,000 shares of the par value of \$100 per share.

This special meeting was authorized by the directors of the company at their recent annual meeting in Huntsville.

Woodruff, S. C.—The W. S. Gray Mills, which recently was sold by the Gray interests to the Ligon interests of Spartanburg, may be enlarged by the addition of a weaving shed immediately after the change of management takes place. The mill, which will be taken over by the new management early in 1923, is now a spinning mill only but it is possible if not probable that a weaving department will be added to take care of the yarn made there. If this is done additional houses will also be erected in the village to care for the increased number of operatives.

H. A. Ligon, Jr., of Spartanburg, stated that the addition of a weaving department has been under consideration but that on definite decision will be reached until the plant is taken over by the new purchasers.

Lincolnton, N. C.—The cotton mill known as the Black Ox, operated during the war by Doras Williams, is being revived by a new company to be known as the Excell Manufacturing Company, with Capt. C. E. Childs as president and general manager, Dr. J. R. Gamble, vice president, V. M. Ramseur, secretary, W. H. Childs, treasurer, with Sherwood Childs as superintendent. The officers, directors and stockholders are well known successful business men

and strong financial backing guarantees the future success of this concern.

The entire plant is being overhauled and new machinery is being installed. This enterprise will give employment to a large number of operatives, and is the last of the idle plants in this vicinity.

Greenville, S. C.—Plans have been submitted to Greenville contractors for an extensive improvement and enlargement of the picker room of the American Spinning company slated to cost \$15,000.

The contract for the picker building, in all probability will be let within the next few days. It is to be constructed on a side of the main building, walls made of brick and concrete floors.

The addition will measure 100 by 30 feet and is planned to be three stories high. Owing to the fact that picker rooms in such plants often catch fire this addition is to be made absolutely fireproof so as to reduce to a minimum possible damage by fire.

The pillars of the addition are to be of solid cast iron. The wall concrete and brick, the floors concrete and the window sashes wrought iron.

The job is primarily a remodeling plan as the picker building of the mill now is able to carry on the business of the plant but danger from fire that might originate in this room is high and officials of the mill see fit to reduce this danger to a minimum.

Chester, S. C.—The shirt manufacturing plants of Ernest L. Barton along with a large quantity of shirts, office fixtures, etc., was sold at public auction on Thursday, and purchased by R. B. Caldwell, attorney, for \$17,500. It is hoped to sell this plant to someone that will operate it again in Chester.

Up to the period of depression Mr. Barton enjoyed a capital business, but like a great many other manufacturers he was caught with a large stock of cloth in the wave of depression that swept America, causing him to lose big money on the merchandise.

There was a suggestion made here of forming a local stock company to operate the plant, however, nothing definite is forthcoming right at this time.

Petersburg, Va.—Beveridge Jones & Company, of Atlanta, Ga., have bought from G. C. Wright and E. A. Hartley the Pocahontas and Matoaca cotton mills of this place. Coincident with the sale it was announced that the two plants will be used ex-

clusively for the manufacture of last sale was not disclosed. The product of the mills, which included ducks, drills, sheetings and fancy weaves, was formerly sold by the Alliance Selling Association, New York city.

Honea Path, S. C.—The possibility of another large cotton mill being erected on Saluda River, at Johnson Shoals, has created considerable interest in Honea Path. Saluda river is but six miles from Honea Path and the point on the river which has been surveyed in the past and which is again being

mentioned as a likely site for a big textile development is but eight miles from here. Honea Path, Donalds and Ware Shoals are among the nearest railroad centers to the proposed development, but the construction of a plant probably would benefit this town more than any of the others, it is believed.

While no definite steps towards the development of Johnson Shoals have been taken lately, it is known that certain interests in Laurens have conferred with the Riegel interests, who are at the head of the Ware Shoals Manufacturing company, with a view of having the Johnson site developed. Unofficially, at least, it is understood that the Ware Shoals officials were favorable impressed with the advantages of Johnson Shoals as a site for the location of a big textile plant.

Fire Damages Judson Mill and American Spinning Company.

Greenville, S. C.—Fire originating in the second story of the cotton waste warehouse of the American Spinning company early Monday morning, completely destroyed the building and its contents at a loss of approximately \$2,000.

Fire also of undetermined origin which was discovered at about 1 o'clock Saturday morning in the cloth warehouse of Judson Mill partially destroyed the building and damaged 200 bales of unbleached cloth at a loss of about \$100,000.

The American Spinning company fire was discovered at 5 o'clock Monday morning by a locomotive engineer of the Southern railroad who was driving the shifting engine at that time.

It is generally believed that the fire was the result of a spontaneous combustion which occurred in some greasy cotton waste which was stored there. The engineer, who was the first to see the blaze, blew an alarm with his engine whistle which summoned the Spinning company fire apparatus.

The firemen did a good piece of work and were only a few minutes in getting the fire under control. The alarm, however, came too late and the building with its contents is counted at a total loss.

There were some seventy bales of cotton waste stored in the house. These were either ruined or burned completely up in the fire.

Work on checking the damage at the Judson Mill fire was not complete but the damage is estimated at about \$100,000. The damage was covered entirely by insurance. The fire was confined to one of the eight brick compartments of the large warehouse.

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TRADE MARK

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must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

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SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

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The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

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Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

Southern Agent: Cameron MacRae, Concord, N. C.

ALSO HOSIERY FINISHING AND BLEACHINGS



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

P. D. JOHNSON Gen. Agt. and Treas. Agent, Atlanta Ga.

Fall River Dividends.

Fall River.—There is little variance in the mill dividend statement for the fourth quarter of the year when compared with the two previous quarters. According to statistics furnished by G. M. Haff-ards & Co., a total of \$653,575 was

distributed during the fourth quarter, an increase of but \$6,500 over the previous quarter. The average is 1.694 per cent. The dividend rates for the corporation have remained practically the same for the past three quarters.

The rate for the second quarter was 1.685 per cent, when \$650,075

was distributed. The following quarter saw a slight decrease in the rate to 1.678, with a loss of only \$3,000 in the total amount distributed to stockholders. This discrepancy was more than made up during the quarter just ended when \$653,575 was distributed, which \$6,500 more than the third quarter.

As was generally expected, mills held close to the 6 per cent rate for the year. The number of corporations declaring the regular 1 1-2 per cent dividend a quarter is becoming larger. Only one corporation in the list shows any change from last quarter, the Cornell Mills increasing its rate from 4 to 5 per cent.

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The WOOD Line

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CLUTCHES

Power Saving

Universal Giant is an important item in transmission machinery and a factor that has been given careful attention in the Friction Clutch

This clutch with friction surfaces of large area, compact mechanism and unusual strength is readily applied and adjusted, gives maximum results with minimum wear and is adapted for all classes of service where a friction clutch can be used. Save power with WOOD'S Transmission Machinery.

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POWER TRANSMITTING MACHINERY

Starch

—and these Stars have a meaning

They signify the different grades in which Thin Boiling Eagle Starch is offered to the textile industry.

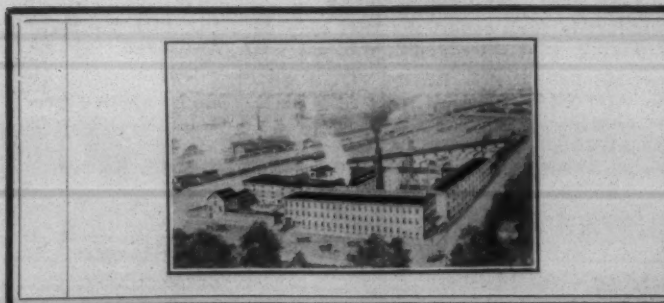
Being the pioneers in the manufacture of Thin Boiling Starches, we are gratified at the widespread recognition they have received.

Be sure to select the grade best suited to your work. Our knowledge and experience is at your service.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
New York

Southern Office: Greenville, S. C.

Starch



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Pres. and Treas.

GEORGE G. BROWN
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J. T. MORELAND, President

The magnified portions shows the detail of the Atlanta Brush Company peg construction, which absolutely prevents the bristles from becoming unseated.



We also do the best Repair Work

You are just as much interested in getting high grade repair work as you are in securing good brushes when you buy them new. And so are we.

Our repair department is manned by the same skilled labor, the same equipment and receives the same careful attention as we give to the manufacture of new brushes.

We use the best grades of stock and are just as painstaking in having every tuft of bristles seated so they will stay in place as if we expected to use the brush ourselves.

It is this kind of work that has placed our brushes in nearly every textile mill in the South and we value our reputation too highly for it to be jeopardized by the repair department.

Send us your brushes of all kinds for repairs and they will have our very best attention.

Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga.

**ATLANTA
BRUSH
COMPANY**

A Brush for every Textile Need



HERE is no longer any question about the difference in quality of alkalies, and in the character of the work they accomplish.

There are alkalies especially adapted to the different operations in your mill, so that without waste of material, loss of time or effort, your textiles may retain that good texture, fine appearance, and bright color so inseparable from quality results.

By consistently providing these desirable results the special purpose alkalies

WYANDOTTE TEXTILE SODA
WYANDOTTE CONCENTRATED ASH
WYANDOTTE KIER BOILING SPECIAL

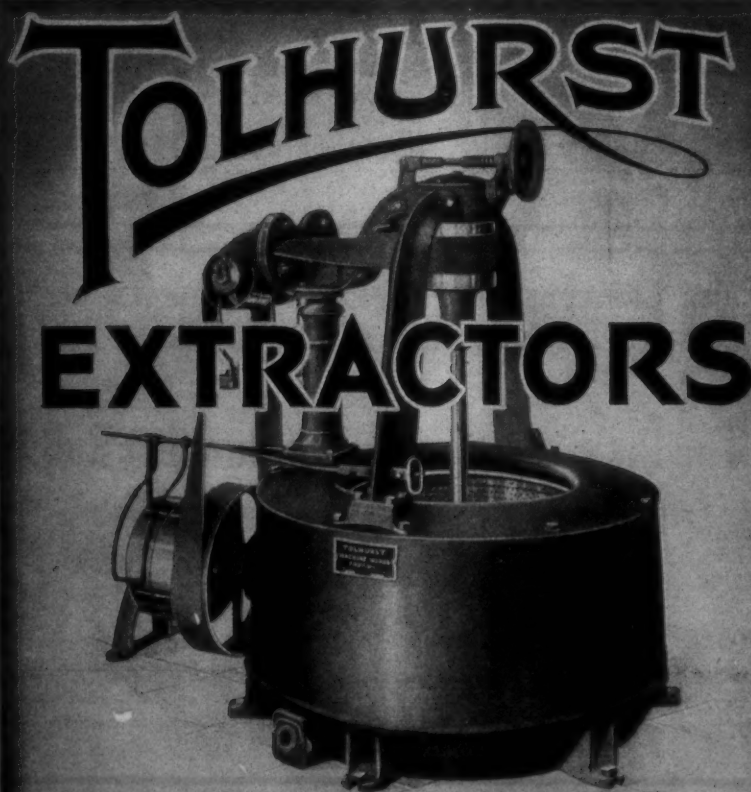
are in constantly increasing demand by textile mills the country over.

The confidence that these cleaners will readily prove their superiority is such that they are guaranteed to be and do all that is claimed for them or your money will be refunded.



*Write for further information
or order from your supply house*

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Chicago, Ill.

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We guarantee our disinfectant to meet any government specifications. We manufacture them ourselves, and do not fill them with rosin or other cheap fillers. Get our prices. They will surprise you.

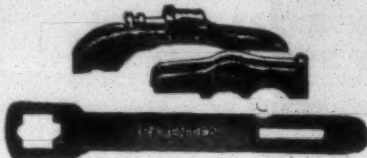
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Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

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Fire Without Having A Cleaning Period On



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Stocking Welting
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Maximum Production
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Unexcelled Quality of Work

THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

20 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT MADE IN COTTON SPINNING IN QUARTER OF A CENTURY

The Richards-Hinds Light Running Rolls

Over 1,700,000 Spindles Equipped to Date

Guaranteed Claims

Cockley Yarn Preventor
Extra Strength of Yarn
Less Waste
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Less Change of Roll Settings
Reduced Cost of Spinning
One-third Saved on Leather Covered Rolls
Better Spinning with Improved Product

All machine builders are agents and will quote prices for new work.
Also for prices and particulars write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Company
Indian Orchard, Mass.

The Manufacture of "Rice Cloth."

(Continued from Page 5.)

of the cloth. With such yarns it is not possible to have kernel-spaced pattern effects. A spilly effect, modified by differently colored yarns and together with the density of the weaving is what governs the changes of patterns.

The above combination is what makes these goods distinctly in a class by itself, and which is now established in the channels of regular demand. Like any useful invention, this new design has made a place for itself by the skillfulness of expert cotton manufacturing.

Jobbers Confident of Good Business.

The market letter of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association reflects the improved condition prevailing in the textile markets and the increasing confidence felt in all quarters of the market. Extracts from the letter are given below:

"The improved conditions in primary markets continue and merchandise is on a firm price basis with strong tendencies toward advances.

"Many wholesalers, commission merchants and manufacturers declare that they are opposed to the idea of radical advances, and believe that moderation should be exercised in gradually marking up prices if this be necessary.

"Members of the association report good business and better volume of sales than last year, and are inclined to carry adequate stocks because of confidence in recent primary market prices.

"Some of the wholesalers insist that we shall experience a marked scarcity of goods in the next six months. One insists:

"Most of the mills are sold up for some months ahead and are loath to commit themselves further. There is still among the retailers an almost universal desire to keep their stock down, and not to buy in a speculative way. This of course is healthy and may lead them to a shortage of stock later.

Gingham Market Strong.

"Practically all of the gingham manufacturers with the exception of the largest producer, have named their prices for spring.

"It is believed that this manufacturer would have named prices if the settlement of labor trouble had been entirely accomplished and many authorities in the market feel encouraged over the increasing number of employees reporting for work.

"Some of the prices named show advances of one-half to one cent per yard, while others are priced at the same figure as last fall season.

Prices on spring, 1923, gingham are, of course, advanced over the prices for spring, 1922, gingham.

"Gingham demand, both on the part of wholesalers and retailers, continues strong, and, while there is some complaint about the higher prices, the trade as a whole has accepted the gingham prices with satisfaction.

"Deliveries of some lines during the past season have been inadequate because of strike conditions, some of our members having been forced to cancel a considerable volume of merchandise because of deliveries of only 20 to 25 per cent of their purchases.

"A large volume of business has been booked by the printers prior to the price advance, and this has necessitated the withdrawal of goods from the market by one large factor and very limited offerings by other printers.

"Wholesalers appear to be selling percales at about the present mill prices and market factors interested in the sale of percales express considerable concern over the reports they have heard to the effect that the wholesalers are selling percales at about the present replacement price and they claim that based on 9 3-4 cents 64x60s today it would be necessary for them to advance prices 2 cents a yard if they were to be open for business and make new offerings.

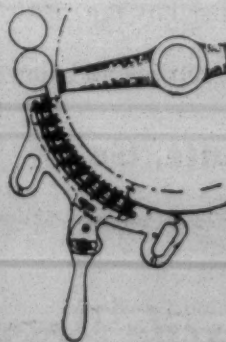
"They express the view that if this market holds and the wholesaler is compelled to make new purchases, it will be all the harder to pass the advance to the retailer when present low price stocks are exhausted and the higher figures must become effective.

"The styling of percales in the great variety of patterns running up to as high as four and in some cases five colors, is said to be greatly helping the sale of the goods in contrast to the limited demand of the past for the old-fashioned 'percale styles.'

Sateens Active at Higher Prices

"Sateens are under exceptionally heavy demand and the finished goods show recent price advances of from 20 per cent of 30 per cent. Wholesalers attribute some of the demand to the partial return of the petticoat.

"Napped goods' sales have fully occupied the productive facilities of the manufacturers, and several important lines have been withdrawn from the market.



Less Waste — Cleaner Yarns

COMPETITION IS NOW STRONG, and we cannot impress upon you too keenly to adopt our ADJUSTABLE PIN GRIDS, which will enable you to manufacture stronger and cleaner yarns, with smallest percentage of waste.

Send for large list that have already adopted them.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

L. D. ARMSTRONG, President
GREENVILLE, S. C. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

"The amount in the hands of the trade has been decreased as compared to past seasons, owing to late purchases by the wholesalers and to strike conditions, limiting productions. It is accordingly believed that there will hardly be an adequate supply of merchandise in the hands of the trade even if the winter is a mild one.

Good Bleached Goods Business.

"Bleached goods are in greatly increased demand and advances in prices have been made both on branded as well as unbranded goods. The period of inactivity appears to be at an end and there has been continued eagerness to secure a liberal amount of merchandise for distribution by the wholesalers and also for consumption by the cutting-up trade.

"Wide sheetings, sheets and pillow cases have been in heavy demand, and sellers have advanced their prices both on account of the raw cotton prices and continued high labor costs."

Textile Imports.

Washington.—Imports of raw materials for use in manufacturing textiles, including wool and silk greatly decreased in September compared with the preceding month, it is shown in detailed import statistics made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Imports of manufactures of silks and cotton increased slightly, while a material decrease is indicated in imports of manufactures of wool. With the exception of silk goods, imports of textile last month were above those for September, 1921. Imports of raw silk and wool were above those for September 1921, an especially large increase being indicated in wool.

The figures are summarized as follows:

Imports of wool manufactures of wool during September last showed an increase compared with the same month last year, values being \$5,250,386 and \$3,669,546, respectively. In August, the preceding month such imports were valued \$6,531,460, indicating a recent decrease.

During the nine months ending with September last, imports of wool manufactures were valued at \$42,289,223, compared with \$41,296,504 for the same period ending September, 1921.

Unmanufactured wool imported during September last amounted to 27,891,522 pounds, valued \$6,787,623, which compares favorably with 14,592,459 pounds valued at \$1,572,248 in September, 1921, but unfavorably with 34,472,469 pounds, valued \$10,271,025, imported in the month of August, 1922.

Imports of unmanufactured wool during the nine months ending with September amounted to 278,527,475 pounds, valued \$62,271,758, compared with 288,113,797 pounds, valued at \$55,975,524, imported the same period a year before.

Imports of manufacturers of silk during the nine months ending with September showed a decrease compared with those for the same period a year before, the figures being \$28,161,786 and \$39,900,000, respectively.

During September imports of silk

manufactures were valued at \$3,377,194, a decrease compared with \$4,067,743 for September 1921, but an increase compared with \$3,238,168 for August the preceding month this year.

Imports of unmanufactured silk during September last were above such imports for the same month a year ago being \$27,091,941 and \$25,516,482 respectively. Imports during August were valued at \$39,919,044, indicating a recent large decrease.

Imports of unmanufactured silk for the nine months period ending with September last were \$240,830,287, compared with \$186,732,258 for the nine months ending with September 1921.

Imports of cotton manufactures for the month of September last were \$6,582,432, compared with \$6,496,007 the same month a year ago. An increase is shown also as compared with \$6,166,584 for August last.

During the nine months ended with September cotton manufacturers imported were valued \$65,743,850, compared with \$52,725,589 in the nine months ending with September, 1921.

Total cloths of cotton imported in

September were valued at \$2,522,256, comprising 9,641,043 square yards, which is an increase over 9,112,410 square yards, valued \$2,238,193, for September 1921, and a slight increase compared with 8,177,944 square yards, valued at \$2,192,234, imported August, 1922.

During the nine months just ended cotton cloth imports were 109,618,093 square yards, valued \$30,560,603, compared with 64,330,612 square yards, valued at \$18,713,739, for the nine months ending with September 1921.

Chas. Peasley Weds Miss Erwin.

Charles D. Peasley, one of the Southern representatives of the National Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I., and Miss Louise Erwin, prominent young society woman of Charlotte, were married on Monday night of this week. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents.

Mr. Peasley has a large number of friends in the Southern Textile field who will learn of his wedding with much interest and who will unite in wishing him much happiness.

Ceylon Likes American Automobile Top Canvas.

Ceylon favors American-made top canvas, says Consul Marsh. The grade required must be guaranteed absolutely water-proof and be more durable than the kind used in temperate climates inasmuch as the tropical sun and showers rot the ordinary fabric. It is also necessary that the width be 72 inches, the ordinary 56 inch not being sufficient to cover local requirements. Wholesale prices in the middle of September range from 4s. 6d. to 8s. per yard. The colors preferred in Ceylon are khaki and the various shades of green.

New Welfare Building at Judson.

Greenville, S. C.—Plans have been drawn and contractors are considering bids to be turned in the latter part of this week for the erection of a welfare building at Judson Mill to cost about \$75,000.

It was stated that the work on the building was to begin immediately and will be pushed with greatest rapidity.

Neat Surroundings Indicate Prosperity

Just as clothes indicate to a marked degree the state of a man's pocketbook, so do mill and factory grounds reflect the trend of business within the buildings.

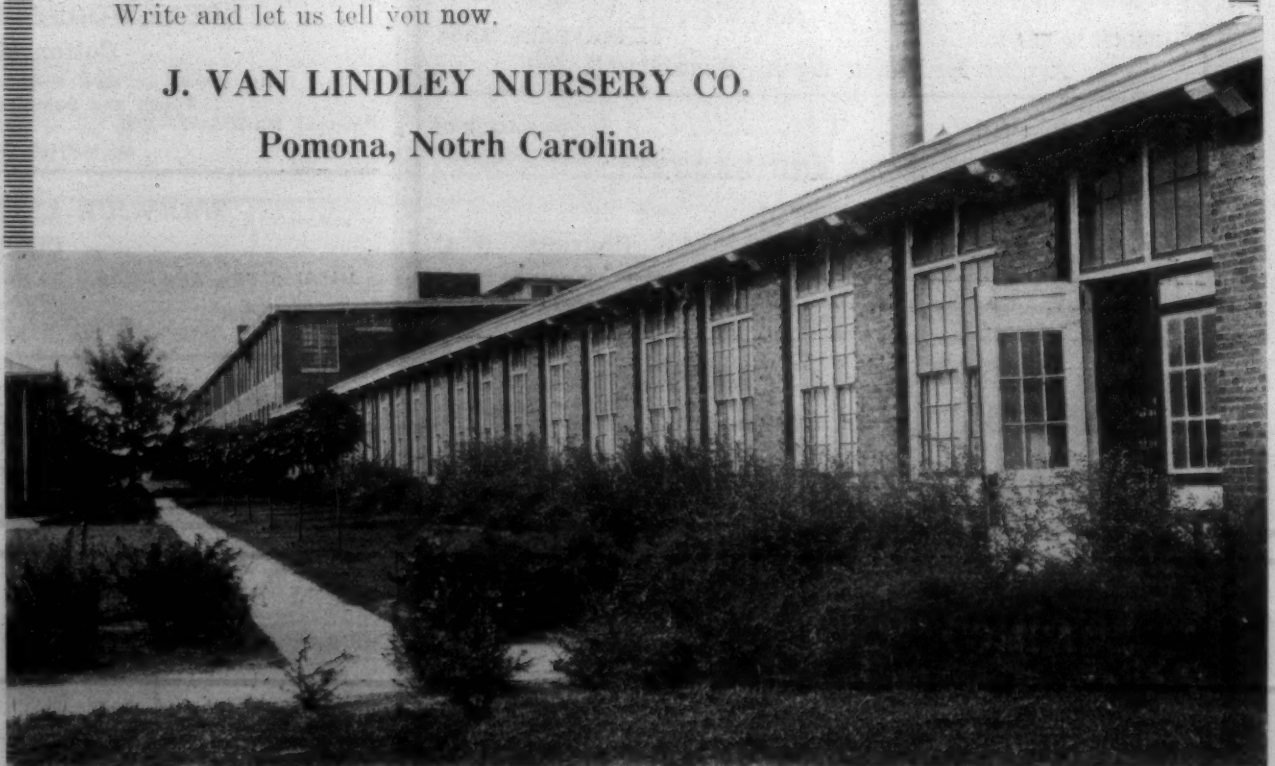
Flowering shrubs are bright with bloom from early spring till late fall; some of them are decorative in winter as well. Shade trees make pleasant outdoor lunch rooms where the employees may relax from the morning's work and return refreshed. Combined, they entirely remove the dismal ugliness of dirt and cinders, and leave an impression of freshness and comfort.

Frequently such a planting pays actual dividends in happier work-people and increased production. In every case the whole neighborhood of the mill is vastly improved.

A word of inquiry addressed to us will bring you full details without placing you under any obligation. Write and let us tell you now.

J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO.

Pomona, North Carolina



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COTTON SHIPPERS AND EXPORTERS

Branches—Houston, Brownwood, Sweetwater, Corsicana, Stamford, Texas
and Oklahoma City and Hobart, Okla.

Cotton Notes

Cotton Consumption Increases.

Washington.—The largest monthly consumption of cotton since June, 1920, occurred during October, a total of 533,950 bales of lint having been used by manufacturers. The census Bureau announced that this was an increase of 38,600 bales over September consumption and about the same increase over October last year.

Consumption in cotton - growing States was almost 50,000 bales more than in October a year ago and the number of active spindles in that region showed an increase of almost half a million, while spindles in all other States numbered almost 800,000 fewer than in October last year.

Cotton consumed during October amounted to 533,950 running bales, of lint, and 62,406 bales of linters, compared with 494,317 of lint and 65,360 of linters in October last year, and 495,344 of lint and 59,833 of linters in September this year the Census Bureau announced today.

Cotton on hand October 31 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments 1,379,779 bales of lint and 82,169 of linters, compared with 1,398,138 of lint and 157,877 of linters a year ago.

In public storage and at compresses 4,329,902 bales of lint and 16,812 of linters compared with 4,

984,831 of lint and 212,887 of linters a year ago.

Active spindles numbered 33,859,076 compared with 34,206,179 in October last year.

Statistics for cotton growing States:

Consumed during October 346,435 bales compared with 297,101 in October last year.

Cotton on hand October 31 in consuming establishments was 855,981 compared with 774,848, and in public storage and at compresses 4,124,598 bales, compared with 4,677,202.

Cotton spindles active during October 15,831,959, compared with 15,391,979 in October last year.

8,139,839 Bales of Cotton Ginned.

Washington.—The census bureau in a report issued recently, places the quantity of cotton ginned from the growth of the crop of 1922, prior to November 1, at 8,139,839 bales, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, compared with 6,646,354 bales in the same time in 1921 and 7,508,633 bales in 1920.

The Week's Cotton Trade.

Cotton prices made further gains during the week ending November 10, and recent high records were again exceeded. The outstanding feature for the week was the issu-

**LOUIS WOODS, JR., & COMPANY****Cotton Merchants**All Kinds of Raw Cotton, Low Grades Especially
Types and Samples Sent on Request

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ROBERTS, CARTER & COMPANY

Shippers of Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee Cottons

Ask your broker for ROBERTS Cotton, it pays

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ance of the ginning report covering the period from October 18 to November 1. The figure was smaller than had been anticipated by the trade and had the effect of crystallizing trade ideas of a crop around 9,500 bales. Should the final outturn be around this figure a pronounced scarcity of supply will doubtless be witnessed near the end of the season and consumption will have to regulate itself accordingly. Recent reports from foreign cotton consuming countries indicate that their expectations of a 10,500,000 bale American crop have been laid aside, the new figure ranging from 9,250,000 to 9,750,000 bales.

December future contracts at New York broke through the 26c level, closing at 26.20c on November 10 as compared with 25.05c last week. The average price for Middling in 10 Southern spot markets was 25.91c per lb., compared with 24.50c on November 3. Sales of spot cotton were full, amounting to 155,901 bales for the week. So far there has been no killing frost in the South but reports indicate that on account of the dry weather and ravages of the boll weevil, the occurrence of a killing frost will not play much part in size of the crop.

Exports of American cotton for the week ending November 10, totaled 138,340 bales, compared with 305,298 bales the previous week and 150,705 bales for the corresponding week last year.

Certificated stock at New York on November 10 was 37,330 bales, and at New Orleans, 73,444 bales. Total stocks all kinds at New York, 60,818 bales, and at New Orleans, 275,896 bales.

New York future contracts closed

November 10, December 26.20c, January 26.00c, March 25.90c, May 25.61c, July 25.23c; New Orleans closed, December 25.65c, January 25.61, March 25.50, May 25.21c, July 24.80c. New Orleans spot cotton, 26.37c per pound.

October Egyptian Cotton Trade.

The exportation of cotton from Egypt during the month of October was 56,000,000 pounds, the Department of Commerce is advised in cable dispatches from Consul Maynard, Alexandria. 125,000,000 pounds arrived. On October 31 the stock on hand was 204,000,000 pounds. Heavy arrivals continue. The report that the yield during the last season was low in quantity and quality is confirmed by latest information.

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Cotton Goods

New York.—The demand for cotton goods continued active during the week and held very firmly, although the volume of sales showed some decline as the week closed. The upward price trend was still evident and advances were again named on sheetings, prints and fine gray goods. There was a good call for heavier goods in the wide widths and the whole list of heavy cottons showed continued strength. The price movement showed a constant higher turn almost every day throughout the week. Knit goods and silks have also gone higher with reports of more activity in these lines.

In bleached goods, some sellers state that almost all goods offered have been absorbed and that goods offered by second hands are showing sufficient movement to obtain higher prices more in keeping with present replacement costs. Gingham, percales and similar goods were very firmly held by selling agents and mills.

The jobbing trades report that business has been more active than is usually the case at this season. Retailers, who have continually delayed purchasing their current needs, have been coming into the market for new supplies and the total business as a result of their delay has reached a substantial total. Most goods are wanted for immediate delivery.

While some sellers reported a fair business, print cloth trading was not generally active, but prices were firm; 10 cents paid for 64x60, 5.35 yard for this year and next. Fall River reported 10 1-4 cents paid for nearby, and that bids of 10 1-4 cents for next year had been declined there. This was considered here as sounding a little exorbitant. For 68x72, 4.75 yard, 11 1-4 cents was paid; 14 1-4 cents paid for a few Southern 80 squares, 4.00 yard; 12 3-4 cents the last heard on Southern 72x76, 4.25 yard; 9 1-4 cents quoted on 44-inch, 48 squares 6.40 yard. For Southern 39-inch, 56x44, 6.60 yard,

8 3-4 cents was the market, with 9 cents reported paid in Fall River; 7 1-8 cents for 44x40, 8.20 yard in the South, and one-quarter East; 8 1-8 cents for 48 squares, 7.15 yard, South. Some Eastern 7.15 yard sold at 8 3-4 cents, but it was understood most mills were asking 8 1-2. Some 31 1-2 inch, 48 squares, 8.70 yard, sold in Fall River at 7 cents, though the general asking price was 7 1-2.

Numbered duck mills have increased their production moderately during the current week. Prices have been advanced 7 1-2 per cent, which increase did not restrain buyers in the market. There is considerable room for further improvement in numbered ducks, no orders being lost except where buyer and seller clash over prices. Single and double filling duck prices are unchanged since the week's beginning. A number of new orders have come to mills.

For 38-inch, 68x906, 5.90 yard pongee, spots sold at 19 1-2 cents, and contracts sold at 18 1-2 cents; spots of 34 inch, 72x100, 7.00 yard; sold at 16 3-4 cents; contract of 43 inch, 76x104, 4.90 yard, sold at 23 1-2 cents.

Contract of 40 inch, 76x72, 9.00 yard, combed lawns sold at 13 1-2 cents; 18 3-4 cents paid for contract of some 40 inch, 96x100, 7.00 yard. One mill asks 18 cents for the 40 inch, 96x92, 7.50 yard, and asks 19 cents for the 96x100, 7.00 yard.

Tussah Jacquards have been selling at 36 cents.

For some choice New Bedford 37 1-2 inch, 100x44, 3.90 yard carded poplin, 16 3-4 cents was paid. Several report they find difficulty getting the 96x40 and 88x40 wide two-ply and single poplins, inasmuch as several mills have put the looms that were making these on to the broadcloths.

Prices were quoted as follows:
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s.... 8 1/4
Gray goods, 38 1-2 in., 64x64s.. 10 1/4
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s..... 11 1/4
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s..... 14 1/4
Brown sheetings, 3-yard..... 14 1/2
Brown sheetings, 4-yard..... 12 1/2
Brown sheetings, So. Std..... 15
Ticking, 8-ounce..... 26
Denims, 2.20..... 20 1/2 at 21
Staple gingham..... 14 1/4
Dress gingham..... 18 at 20 1/2
Standard prints..... 10 1/4
Kid finished cambrics..... 9 1/2 at 10 1/2

Flax in Chihuahua, Mexico.

Experiments in flax growing in Chihuahua have produced exceptional results and it is freely predicted, says Vice Consul Ott, Chihuahua, that in the course of the next few years flax will be among the chief products of this district.

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The market for cotton yarns continued active during the week and while sales in this market were somewhat smaller before the week ended, business was by no means slow. Prices held very firm and that was further evidence that higher figures will be named this week. Southern mills continue very bullish on cotton and most of them are convinced that higher prices are inevitable. Cotton in the better grades is becoming harder to get and some mill men are anticipating a very marked cotton shortage during the coming months.

During the week, Southern 2-ply chain warps were advanced from 4 cent to 4 cents. Spinners have booked enough business to work themselves into a very strong position and as a result quotations are harder to secure, especially on yarns that have sold very actively during the past few weeks.

Activity in weaving yarns continues to lead business in knitting yarns, although the latter are steadily becoming more active and mills making dress goods and upholstery have been good buyers and the same is true of carpet mills.

Combed yarns showed considerable improvement during the week and prices were firmer. Ply-yarns were in better demand and quotations were advanced. A good inquiry from the mercerizing trades was reported, but the actual business was not large, due it is said to the unwillingness of mercerizers to pay the advanced prices.

Carded knitted yarns are not yet active as others and prices were irregular under a scattered demand. Hosiery mills showed more interest, but underwear manufacturers were not in the market in any large way.

Quotations in this market were as follows:

4s	Southern Single Skeins.	39 1/2 @ 40 1/2
10s	to 8s	41 @
12s		41 @
14s		42 @
16s		42 @
20s		46 @
24s		48 @
26s		49 @
30s		52 @ 54
8s	Southern Single Warps.	41 @
10s		42 @
12s		42 1/2 @
14s		43 @
16s		45 @
20s		47 @
24s		50 @ 51
26s		53 @ 54
30s		64 @ 64
40s		64 @ 64
8s	Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins.	38 1/2 @ 40
10s	8s and 9s 3-4 slacks	37 1/2 @ 38
12s	8s, 3-4 tingled tubes	38 1/2 @ 39 1/2
14s	8 1/2 hard white warp twist	37 @ 37 1/2
16s	8 1/2 hard twist waste	41 @
20s	Southern Two-Ply Skeins.	41 1/2 @ 42
24s		41 1/2 @ 42
26s		43 1/2 @
30s		44 @
40s		45 @ 46
8s		49 @
10s		51 @
12s		54 @ 55
14s		65 @ 66
16s	Southern Two-Ply Warps.	41 1/2 @ 42
20s		42 1/2 @
24s		43 @
26s		43 1/2 @
30s		45 @
40s		46 @ 47
8s		50 @ 51
10s		49 1/2 @ 51 1/2
12s		56 @ 57
14s		65 @ 67
16s	Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones Cotton Hosiery Yarn.	39 1/2 @
20s		40 1/2 @
24s		41 @
26s		41 1/2 @
30s		42 @
40s		42 1/2 @
8s		43 1/2 @
10s		44 1/2 @
12s		46 1/2 @
14s		48 1/2 @
16s		50 1/2 @
20s		62 1/2 @ 63 1/2
24s	double carded	62 1/2 @ 64 1/2
26s	tying-in	46 1/2 @ 49 1/2
30s	Southern Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins and Warps	57 1/2 @
40s	to 10s	58 1/2 @ 59 1/2
8s		62 1/2 @ 63 1/2
10s		67 1/2 @ 69 1/2
12s		82 1/2 @
14s		93 @ 95
16s		1 10 @
20s		1 15 @
24s		1 25 @ 1 35

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Prefer man 25 to 40, well acquainted with the trade, and to one who meets requirements can offer splendid opportunity for permanent remunerative connection.

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WANT position as carder, or would take second hand in large room. Good man who thoroughly understands card room in every particular. Address No. 3652.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill, weave plant preferred, or assistant superintendent in large mill. Competent to handle either place. Good references. Address No. 3653.

WANT position as carder and spinner, or both. Long practical experience, good manager of help, excellent references. Address No. 3654.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinning. Now employed in first class mill, but want larger job. Excellent references. Address No. 3655.

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WANT position as master mechanic or electrician. Long experience in large mill shops, can handle either steam or electric plant. Good references. Address No. 3657.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill, or as assistant superintendent or weaver in large mill, either plain or fancy work. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3658.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Experienced on plain and fancy goods, know how to get quality production at low cost. Good references. Address No. 3659.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or overseer weaving. Now employed as weaver in room having 784 looms, with dobby heads on 448 of them. Age 35, long experience as loom fixer, second hand and assistant superintendent. Familiar with plain and drill goods, pajama checks, shirting, skirting, sateen, gabardine, marquisettes and other goods woven on plain and dobby looms. I. C. S. graduate. Best of references. Address No. 3660.

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WANT position as carder or spinner on

white work only. Long experience and can get results. Address No. 3663.

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WANTED—Clerical position by married man, four years' mill work. Competent for paymaster or buyer of supplies. Thoroughly familiar with general office work. Address 3667.

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WANT position as superintendent. Have successfully handled during past six years one of the best mills in the South. Have excellent reasons for making a change. Wish to correspond with mill needing high class man, who is thoroughly competent to take entire charge of mill. Address No. 3669.

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WANT position as superintendent. Long experience as superintendent and am capable, practical man who has always gotten results. Good references to show excellent past record. Address No. 3671.

WANT position as roller coverer. Long experience in this work enables me to take charge of your shop and do your work efficiently. Fine references. Address No. 3672.

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WANT position as superintendent or would take carding and spinning. Textile college graduate, long practical experience in good mills. Excellent references. Address No. 3674.

WANT position, any size mill, as overseer carding and spinning. Colored or white work. Several years' experience as overhauler of carding, spinning and weaving. A-1 references. Address No. 3675.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager. Many years' experience in both positions. Am thoroughly qualified to handle mill on efficient basis. Best of references. Address No. 3676.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or weaving plant, or overseer weaving. Married, age 39. Good references. Address No. 3677.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Have had 15 years' experience as overseer in South Carolina and can furnish best of references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3678.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer spinning. Long experience on both jobs and can show excellent record. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3679.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or would take overseer carding. Have been overseer for long term of years and thoroughly understand my business. Good references. Address No. 3680.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on fancy colored goods, sheetings, drills, can handle either Draper or Crompton and Knowles looms. Age 47, have family. Best of references. Have been in weave room 39 years, 18 years as overseer. Address No. 3781.

WANT position as overseer carding. Hard working, competent man, who has had necessary experience to handle card room on efficient basis. References. Address No. 3782.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Plain or fancy work, familiar with all Southern made goods. Fine references as to character and ability. Address No. 3683.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Plain goods preferred. Capable, experienced man with excellent record. Good references. Address No. 3684.

WANT position as superintendent, weaver or spinner. Long practical experience in number of good mills. Now employed,

but can change on short notice. Best of references. Address No. 3685.

WANT position as carder, spinner, or both. Can give satisfactory references showing Dependable man of settled habits who ability to handle job. Address No. 3686.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Age 48, married, 20 years' experience as carder and spinner on both white and colored work. Now employed as carder. Good manager of help and have fine references. Address No. 3687.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical mill man of long experience and can show results on job. Good habits and hard worker. Best of references. Address No. 3688.

WANT position as overseer carding, or second hand in large room. I. C. S. graduate, good character and man of settled habits. Steady and experienced worker. Address No. 3689.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Am thorough and practical man and can handle anything in the mill. Have handled some of the best mills in South. Now employed, but want better equipped plant. Address No. 3690.

WANT position as overseer spinning with medium sized mill making hosiery yarn. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 3691.

WANT position as master mechanic and chief electrician. Eight years' practical experience in various mills and power companies and can handle any trouble that comes up in my department. Excellent references. Address No. 3693.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Capable, experienced man of long mill experience and am specialist in carding and spinning. References. Address No. 3694.

WANT position as overseer carding on carded or combed work. Can furnish excellent references as to character and ability. Married, age 35, have family. Address No. 3695.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Piedmont section preferred. Ten years in cloth room, being overseer at two mills. Experienced on all kinds of white goods. Business college education. Fine references. Age 36, married, family of four. Address No. 3696.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or carder and spinner in larger mill. Now employed, but wish larger place. Excellent references to show past record as to character and ability. Address No. 3697.

WANT position as overseer weaving or cloth room. Long experience in both departments, excellent references. Address No. 3698.

WANT position as overseer large weave room, or superintendent small mill. Long experience on both white and colored work. Good references. Address No. 3699.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Married, sober, good habits. Can handle plain work and get quality and quantity production. Two years as second hand. Can change on short notice. References. Address No. 3700.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill. Experienced mill man who understands yarn production and who can get good results. Now employed. Address No. 3701.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding. Practical man of long experience, thoroughly capable of handling card room or mill. Excellent references. Address No. 3702.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Several years' experience as head erector man for Draper Corporation. Now employed as second hand in room with 729 Draper looms. Graduate of I. C. S. course in designing. Would not consider less than \$40 per week. First class references. Address No. 3703.

WANT position overseer spinning, twisting or winding. Can come on two weeks' notice. Nothing less than \$40 per week. References to show character and ability. Address No. 3704.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill on plain white goods or weaver in large mill on plain white goods. Practical, experienced and can get satisfactory results. Address No. 3705.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding white or colored goods. Long record of satisfactory service in good mills. Address No. 3706.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or will take second hand's place in large mill. Practical spinner of long experience on all grades of spinning. Best of references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3707.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Long experience and am not afraid of run down job. Prefer print cloth mill. Excellent references. Address No. 3708.

WANT position as cloth room overseer, or spinning clerk. Have had 25 years in cloth room and can get results. Good references. Address No. 3709.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder and spinner. Experienced practical man of good character and ability. Address No. 3710.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Can handle either in satisfactory manner. References to show past experience, character and ability. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3711.

WANT position as superintendent or weaver in large mill, or as salesman of mill supplies. Can furnish excellent references from some of the leading mill men in the South. Address No. 3712.

WANT position as master mechanic. Five years on present job, six on preceding job. Married, 37 years old. Fine record in good mills. Can furnish as good references as any man in the South. Address No. 3713.

WANT position as superintendent of mill of 10,000 to 50,000 spindles. Long experience as carder in some of the biggest mills in the South. Would like to correspond with mill needing high class man who has references to show an excellent record with some of the best mills in South. Address No. 3714.

WANT position as carder, or would consider second hand in large room. Now employed as overseer. Long experience as overseer and second hand. Age 33, can furnish good references. Address No. 3715.

WANT position as overseer carding. Have been in present place for four years, but wish larger job. Excellent references. Address No. 3716.

WANT position as second hand in carding. Several years' experience in card room. I. C. S. course. Good references. Address 3717.

WANT position as carder, spinner, or both. Long practical experience and have excellent record. Address No. 3718.

WANT position as overseer weaving on any class of goods from plain sheeting up to fancy dobby dress goods. High class, competent man, who will send references or come for personal interview. Address No. 3719.

WANT position as overseer carding. Now with one of largest companies in South. Have held present job 12 years. Experienced on plain and colored work. Excellent references. Address No. 3720.

WANT position as overseer large card room or spinning room, or both, or as assistant superintendent in medium sized mill. High grade technical training and life time experience. I. C. S. graduate. Good references. Address No. 3721.

WANT position as overseer carding. Long experience on both white and colored goods, also tire cord and twine. Address No. 3722.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Practical, experienced man who will handle your spinning room in capable manner. Address No. 3723.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Nines years on last job. Fine references. Address No. 3724.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or superintendent. Experienced on most goods made in South, good record as to character and ability to handle job. Fine references. Address No. 3725.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving, slashing or cloth room. High class man in every particular. Have necessary experience to make capable overseer. Address No. 3726.

WANT position as master mechanic. Experienced with steam, electric and water driven plants. Excellent references. Address No. 3727.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or second hand in large room. Four years on fancy work. Five years as erector for Stafford Co. Good references. Address No. 3728.

WANT position as overseer twisting. Experienced for 18 years in twister room, ten years as overseer. Best of references. Address No. 3729.

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Special Notice.

Wanted Superintendent for mill making medium and fine gauged misses hose, also ladies hose in medium and fine gauge staple and sports. Man with knowledge of all the processes of manufacture, of proper dyeing and packing and a good manager of help for a mill located in one of the best towns in the State with general surroundings pleasant. Reply to H. G. C. care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

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Salesman to work out of Greenville covering part of South Carolina for an old-established nationally known manufacturer of mill supply specialties.

Prefer man 25 to 40, well acquainted with the trade, and to one who meets requirements can offer splendid opportunity for permanent remunerative connection.

Apply by letter, giving full details of experience and compensation expected. Manufacturer, Care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Hosiery Mill for Sale.

Small, old established mill making men's half hose and children's ribbed hose, now running and showing profits; good reason for selling; located in North Carolina. Address Hosiery Mill, Care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Position as roller coverer, 15 years experience. Will consider nothing less than \$30.00 per week. Address "Roller," care Southern Textile Bulletin.



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If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer carding. Energetic, well trained mill man who thoroughly understands all phases of efficient carding. Address No. 3645.

WANT position as overseer carding. Settled man of good habits, well trained and of long practical experience. First class references. Address No. 3646.

WANT position as superintendent, or would consider well paying place as carder or spinner. Experienced superintendent who has handled some of the best jobs in the South. A-1 references. Address No. 3647.

WANT position as superintendent in mill requiring services of thoroughly competent man, on yarn or cloth. Married, temperate, hard worker and economical, can secure results. Over 10 years as superintendent of best mills. Best of references. Address No. 3648.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer large weave room. Long experience in both positions. Efficient, practical and can get fine results. Best of references. Address No. 3649.

WANT position as carder, spinner or both, or superintendent of 30,000 spindles. Now running 56,000-spindle spinning room. On present job for three years, and am giving satisfaction, but have excellent reason for wanting to change. References. Address No. 3651.

WANT position as carder, or would take second hand in large room. Good man who thoroughly understands card room in every particular. Address No. 3652.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill, weave plant preferred, or assistant superintendent in large mill. Competent to handle either place. Good references. Address No. 3653.

WANT position as carder and spinner, or both. Long practical experience, good manager of help, excellent references. Address No. 3654.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinning. Now employed in first class mill, but want larger job. Excellent references. Address No. 3655.

WANT position as overseer spinning on medium numbers hosiery yarns. Can give first class references from present and past employers. Address No. 3656.

WANT position as master mechanic or electrician. Long experience in large mill shops, can handle either steam or electric plant. Good references. Address No. 3657.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill, or as assistant superintendent or weaver in large mill, either plain or fancy work. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3658.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Experienced on plain and fancy goods, know how to get quality production at low cost. Good references. Address No. 3659.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or overseer weaving. Now employed as weaver in room having 784 looms, with dobby heads on 448 of them. Age 35, long experience as loom fixer, second hand and assistant superintendent. Familiar with plain and drill goods, pajama checks, shirting, skirting, sateen, gabardine, marquisetts and other goods woven on plain and dobby looms. I. C. S. graduate. Best of references. Address No. 3660.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer spinning. Good man of long experience who can successfully handle your mill or spinning room. Address No. 3661.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience as such in number of large mills in South and can give good references showing ability and character. Address No. 3662.

WANT position as carder or spinner on

white work only. Long experience and can get results. Address No. 3663.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Have had long experience as both superintendent and overseer and can show excellent record and qualifications. Fine references. Address No. 3664.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on wide variety of fabrics and am first class weaver in every respect. Good references. Address No. 3665.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Now giving satisfaction in good mill, but want larger job. Address No. 3666.

WANTED—Clerical position by married man, four years' mill work. Competent for paymaster or buyer of supplies. Thoroughly familiar with general office work. Address 3667.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now employed, but wish larger place. Familiar with wide variety of fabrics and can give references to show character and past record. Address No. 3668.

WANT position as superintendent. Have successfully handled during past six years one of the best mills in the South. Have excellent reasons for making a change. Wish to correspond with mill needing high class man, who is thoroughly competent to take entire charge of mill. Address No. 3669.

WANT position as card room overseer or master mechanic, or both in small mill. Can furnish excellent references as to character and ability. Address No. 3670.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience as superintendent and am capable, practical man who has always gotten results. Good references to show excellent past record. Address No. 3671.

WANT position as roller coverer. Long experience in this work enables me to take charge of your shop and do your work efficiently. Fine references. Address No. 3672.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now have night job, but wish day run. Twenty-six years experience as weaver, 11 years as overseer. Can handle help well. Prefer job with Draper looms. Good references. Address No. 3673.

WANT position as superintendent or would take carding and spinning. Textile college graduate, long practical experience in good mills. Excellent references. Address No. 3674.

WANT position, any size mill, as overseer carding and spinning. Colored or white work. Several years' experience as overhauler of carding, spinning and weaving. A-1 references. Address No. 3675.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager. Many years' experience in both positions. Am thoroughly qualified to handle mill on efficient basis. Best of references. Address No. 3676.

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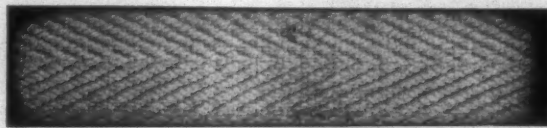
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Puro-Sanitary Drinking Fountain Company, Haydenville, Mass.
- R—
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co., Pawtucket, R. I.
Rice, Dobby Chain Co., Millbury, Mass.
Rogers Fibre Co., 121 Beach St., Boston, Mass.
Rose, Geo. M., Jr., Charlotte, N. C.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave., New York.
Roy & Sons Co., B. S., Worcester, Mass.
- S—
Sanders, Orr & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.
S K F Industries, Inc., New York.
Seaboard Railway, Charlotte, N. C.
Seydel Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Serrine, J. E., Greenville, S. C.
Shambow Shuttle Co., Woonsocket, R. I.
Southern Novelty Co., Hartsville, S. C.
Southern Railway, Charlotte, N. C.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Southern Textile Banding Mill, Charlotte, N. C.
Stewart Bros. Cotton Co., Charlotte, N. C.
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Stafford Co., The, Readville, Mass.
Staley Mfg. Co., A. E., Decatur, Ill.
Standard Electric Co., Richmond, Va.
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Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Stein, Hall & Co., New York City.
Swan & Finch Co., 522 Fifth Ave., New York.
- T—
Tanner & Jones, Charlotte, N. C.
Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.
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Thomas Grate Bar Co., Birmingham, Ala.
Threefoot Bros. & Co., Meridian, Miss.
Tolhurst Machine Works, Troy, N. Y.
Torrington Co., Torrington, Conn.
Tripod Paint Co., 68 N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.
- U—
United Chemical Products Corp., Jersey City, N. J.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., 57 Eddy St., Providence, R. I.
- V—
U. S. Oil & Supply Co., Providence, R. I.
U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.
Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass.
- W—
Vogel Co., Jos. A., Wilmington, Del.
Wilson, Wm. and York, Charlotte, N. C.
Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Boston, Mass.
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Whitman & Son, Clarence, New York.
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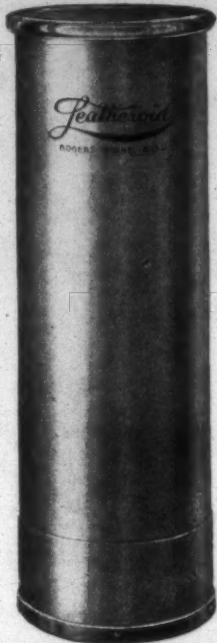
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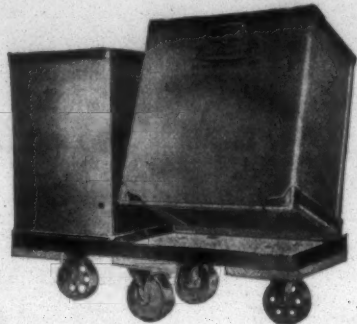
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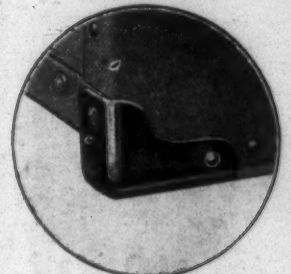


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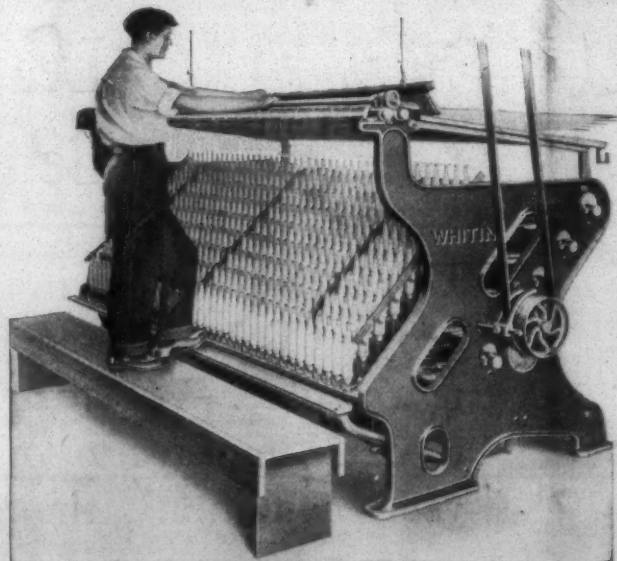
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